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Barometer 29.94

Rainfall: 0.00 in.

Humidity 45.

November 5, 1919, Temperature 78.

No. 18,102

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號八月一十年十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1920.

日八廿月九申庚戌年九國民華中

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INTERPORT CRICKET.

HONGKONG'S COMFORTABLE LEAD.

FINE CENTURY BY T. E. PEARCE.

Report of match continued from
noon on Saturday when we went to
press.

Spencer opened out now and played
Wodehouse with confidence, making
one hard off drive past cover, which
brought down the house. Major
Edwards had Wainwright in difficulties
and one ball beat both batsman
and wicket-keeper. Just on noon
the Century went up and the rain
again ceased. Wainwright found
Edwards puzzling and in trying to
get him through the slips he was
caught nicely by Wodehouse. 102—
4—4. H. H. Morris joined Spencer and
began rather shakily finding Wode-
house difficult to play. The Hong-
kong bowling at this stage was very
good, Major Edwards especially was
troubling the batsmen, breaking both
ways and sending down a slow
ball occasionally, which no
one seemed able to play and
which occasionally broke so much as
to beat both batsman and wicket-
keeper. Spencer waited patiently for
anything in the nature of a loose
ball and hit very hard mostly on the
off side.

H. E. The Governor arrived at the
Cricket Club Pavilion at about 12.15
attended by Mr. Burlingham, A.S.P.
and was met by the President, Mr. F.
Maidland. H.E. was an interested
spectator during the rest of the
morning. Spencer made two leg
glides from Edwards which both went
to boundary at the Queen's Road.
Naval Yard Corner and at the end
of this over Hancock put on Farthing
to relieve Edwards at the Pavilion
end. Farthing's delivery worried the
batsman and with his second ball he
clean bowled Spencer, 131—5—37.

A. E. Pierce was Shanghai's next
batsman and he shaped very nicely.
He plays a pretty forward off drive
and only first class fielding prevented
him collecting a succession of fours.
Morris did not last long and played
on a fast good length ball from
Davies. Allison the Shanghai fast
bowler only saw two balls delivered.
He took the last ball of one over from
Davies and made a single and played
the first ball of Farthing's next over
right into Pearce's safe hands from
which there is no chance of escape.

Cobb who is the only left hand
batsman in the side joined Pearce and
batted poorly but managed to get a
few singles. Eventually however he
emulated Allison and put one up to
Pearce at mid-off. Davies just pre-
vious to this bowled Pearce with a
beautiful ball which broke a little
from the off, kept very low and just
grazed the leg stump, the ball taking
quite a second to fall. The last
Shanghai wicket was thrown away,
the younger Ollerdesen making an
attempt to get 2 runs when there was
only one run possible and when his
partner did not respond to his call he
could not get back and was cleverly
run out. The Shanghai innings thus
closed for 166 and only Ollerdesen,
Spencer and Pearce looked as if they
might have made many more runs.

The game was resumed after
Teiffin at 2 p.m. prompt and there
was a very good attendance in the
Stands and round the Pavilion to
see Hongkong bat. Pearce and
Sayer began Hongkong's innings
Pearce facing Allison who bowled
from the Naval Yard end. Pearce
scored a single off the first ball and
Sayer a single from the last. Wain-
wright began the attack from the
other end and was not halted from
his first delivery, which Sayer hit
nicely to square leg for 4. After a
single Pearce showed that he could
get Wainwright away to leg also and
that with seeming ease. After a
couple of overs both batsmen seemed
happy and began to hit out. Allison
the fast bowler especially coming in
for punishment. Pearce played him
four times in succession to leg for
4 and received a great ovation. All
these hits were beautifully timed and
showed what a master of the game
this batsman is. After this over
Allison was taken off and Leach
relieved him. Pearce played the
new bowler much as he had done
Allison; but Sayer was out to a
clever one hand catch in the slips by
Morris. The fieldman took the
ball low down and rolled completely
over, keeping the ball well up all the
time. At the fall of the first wicket
the score read 51, Sayer having 13.
Major Edwards partnered Pearce
and set about making runs immedi-
ately. This partnership proved a
very happy one and the score
mounted steadily, the pair taking
the score from 51 to 140.

Edwards opened his shoulders and
hit Wainwright all over the ground.
Cobb relieved Wainwright at the
Pavilion end; but he did not
seem to have any terror for
Edwards who twice hit
him past point for 4, and treated
the other bowler in exactly the same
manner a few minutes later. Pearce
continued to bat steadily and got

his 50 after 35 minutes' play with
50 on the board. Major Edwards
at this stage let out at Leach and
drove him almost out of the ground
twice in succession. A pretty
leg hit by Pearce off Cobb
brought the score past the 100
mark after 40 minutes play.
Edwards had a life at this stage,
putting up a ball to cover point.
The fieldman however had to run a
considerable distance and the ball
was spinning so that it could not be
called an easy chance.

Young Ollerdesen relieved Leach;
but did not meet with any more
success than the other runderers and
Pearce and Edwards caused the total
to mount rapidly, Edwards getting
his 50 with 130 on the board. These
players made the bowling look very
easy. Another change in the attack-
ing department, Clifford for Cobb
did not improve matters any and
Pearce played him with ease on the
off.

Edwards who had been very suc-
cessful in hitting the last bowler went
out to hit Clifford and made a bad
miss-hit which the wicket-keeper held.
The score was now 140 for 2, Major
Edwards 58 and Pearce more than
60. Turner joined Pearce at the
wicket and Allison the Shanghai fast
bowler resumed at the Naval Yard
end. Turner however did not last
long and was caught by Cobb at mid-
on in trying to make a big hit off
the fast bowler. Hancock was next
in for Hongkong and got quite an
ovation on leaving the pavilion.
He started slowly leaving his
partner to do most of the
scoring and after an hour and a
quarters' play the Shanghai total
was passed with Pearce having made
exactly half the runs.

Cobb was tried again in place of
Clifford and bowled better than dur-
ing his first trial neither batsmen be-
ing able to make many runs. Loud
and prolonged applause greeted
Pearce's century after 90 minutes
batting, in which he had not given any
chance. Hancock never got going
and was out for 15 being leg before
the wicket when trying to pull a
breaking ball from Cobb. Wodehouse
followed Hancock and hit out at
once making boundary hits all round
the wicket and scoring much faster
than his partner. His fifty in-
nings did not last long however and he was
stumped when running out to hit a
slow ball from Morris, much in the
same way as Major Edwards lost
his wicket to Clifford. Davies
followed Wodehouse and shortly
after his arrival Pearce was caught
in the slips off Leach, having made
122 in just over two hours out of a
total of 241. His innings was a
faultless exhibition of sound cricket
and as good as has ever been seen
on the club ground. His runs were
made all round the wicket and he
had no fewer than 19 boundary hits
in his score. Davies succumbed in a
similar manner to Wodehouse and
was caught by the wicket-keeper,
having miss-hit Morris in trying to
make a big hit. Franks at this stage
was very aggressive and hit a full toss
from Morris for 6 clean into Garden
Road. When Bagnall joined him,
the spectators expected to see some
big hitting; but Morris added
Bagnall's scalp to the other two
useful ones he had already collected.
Franks was also out behind the
stump being well taken by the
wicket keeper off a fast ball from
Leach. Farthing who plays a
nice straight bat might have
made some runs if he had
found anyone to stay with him; but
Bird succumbed to the first ball he
received and the innings closed for
279. After the double century went
up it was obviously Hongkong's
policy to hit out and endeavour to
collect as many runs as possible in
as short a time in the hope that
Shanghai might be beaten by an
innings or at least after an hour's
batting on Monday. However it is
a pity that wickets like Davies,
Wodehouse and Hancock were not
saved by a little more care. At
times it looked as if wickets were
being sacrificed to get Shanghai in
again on Saturday.

SHANGHAI'S 2ND INNINGS.
There was a quarter of an hour
left for play and Shanghai sent Pearce
and Brook to the wicket obviously to
play out time. Davies and Bird how-
led and with the first two overs
maideners Shanghai looked like getting
their point. Pearce however put his
leg across to a ball from Bird which
came off the ground faster than he
expected and he was out l.b.w. with-
out having scored. Cobb joined
Brook and succeeded in playing the
remaining 5 balls, being lucky to get
rather a fluky one through the slips
for 4.

THE DETAILED SCORES.
SHANGHAI—1st INNINGS.
H. B. Ollerdesen, st. Franks b. Wode-
house 52
W. C. G. Clifford, c. Edwards b. Davies 6
D. W. Leach, l.b.w. b. Edwards 18
C. E. Spencer, b. Farthing 37
F. L. Wainwright, c. Wodehouse b. Edwards 4
H. E. Morris, b. Davies 17
A. E. Pierce, b. Davies 15
H. W. Allison, c. Pearce b. Farthing 1

P. H. Cobb, c. Pearce b. Davies 4
C. Brook not out 2
F. C. H. Ollerdesen run out 2
Extras (Byes 2, Leg byes 4, No
balls 2) 8

Total 166

Runs at fall of each wicket.—

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

8 63 89 102 131 155 156 160 162 166

Bowling Analysis.

O. M. R. W.

R. E. O. Bird 8 3 19 0

Capt. Davies 17.5 2 58 4

Major Edwards 11 0 51 2

R. L. D. Wodehouse 9 3 16 1

F. H. Farthing 8 3 14 2

* Bowled 2 no balls.

SHANGHAI—2ND INNINGS.

A. E. Pierce, l.b.w. Bird 0

C. Brook, not out 4

P. H. Cobb, not out 5

Extras (Byes) 4

Total (1 wicket) 13

Bowling Analysis.

O. M. R. W.

R. E. O. Bird 2 1 5 1

Capt. P. H. Davies 2 1 4 0

HONGKONG—1ST INNINGS.

T. E. Pearce, c. C. Ollerdesen, b. Leach 122

G. R. Sayer, c. Morris, b. Leach 13

Major M. H. Edwards, c. Brook, b. Clifford 58

W. C. D. Turner, c. Cobb, b. Allison 3

R. Hancock, l.b.w. Cobb 15

R. L. D. Wodehouse, st. Brook, b. Morris 21

Capt. P. H. Davies, st. Brook, b. Morris 3

Lt. I. B. Franks, c. Brook, b. Leach 29

Major H. G. Bagnall, hit wicket, b. Morris 2

F. H. Farthing, not out 1

R. E. O. Bird, c. Clifford, b. Leach 0

Extras (Byes 9, Leg Byes 3) 12

Total 279

Runs at fall of each wicket.—

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

51 140 147 197 235 241 253

8 9 10

263 279 279

Bowling analysis.

O. M. R. W.

H. W. Allison 10 1 37 0

F. L. Wainwright 11 1 63 0

D. W. Leach 17.3 2 46 4

P. H. Cobb 9 0 59 1

F. C. H. Ollerdesen 2 0 15 0

W. C. G. Clifford 2 0 7 1

Dr. Morris 7 0 40 3

COMMENT ON THE GAME.

BY "THRON OUT."

I was disappointed with the Shang-
hai batting on Saturday and think
that the form shown is probably too
bad to be true. H. Ollerdesen
showed some of his old form and is
the most likely man in the side to
make runs. His batting however
was not without blemishes and he
did not seem at home against Davies.
Hongkong have done well to get
Pearce out just before the call of time
on Saturday as he is a new man to
Shanghai, comes with a good home
reputation and shaped very well
indeed in the first innings. I expect
to see Clifford and Spencer make
some runs to-day. The Hongkong
bowling was good; better than a
casual glance at the averages shows.
Bird though without a wicket in the
first innings was never hit
and had hard lines once or twice.
Davies, the Shanghai players think
a very fine bowler difficult to score
from, and a death trap in the slips.
Major Edwards got a lot of work on
the ball and as the wicket is a little
softer on top to-day, I expect to see
him do best. Wodehouse did not
bowlnearly as well as I have seen
him and I felt that had he been put
on at the other end he might have
done better, as Davies churns up the
turf round the bowling crease pretty
badly. In this connection if the
wicket is not too soft for Davies,
I expect to see him dig pretty big
holes. Farthing's initial over was
a great success add, it was a
splendid feat to get rid of
Spencer when he did. Spencer was
undoubtedly set and looked good for
many more runs. I rather fancy
Farthing has a natural swerve and
his delivery he took the batsman quite
by surprise. It was a beautiful ball
which took the top of the middle
stump and carried the off ball nearly
30 yards away. Hongkong's fielding
was very fine. Franks was as good as
we expected, Bagnall working like a
Trojan, Sayer saving boundaries and
throwing in a treat and Pearce's
hands safer than ever. Nothing
passed him. In the slips nothing
was given away and Major Edwards
catch at the beginning of the
match deserves special mention in a
game of good fielding. Bird at point
also found his long reach useful and
stopped some useful ones. Hong-
kong's batting, apart from the first
three batsmen, did not please me and
I know there are many more runs in
the side. Of course I know that if

(Continued on Page 5.)

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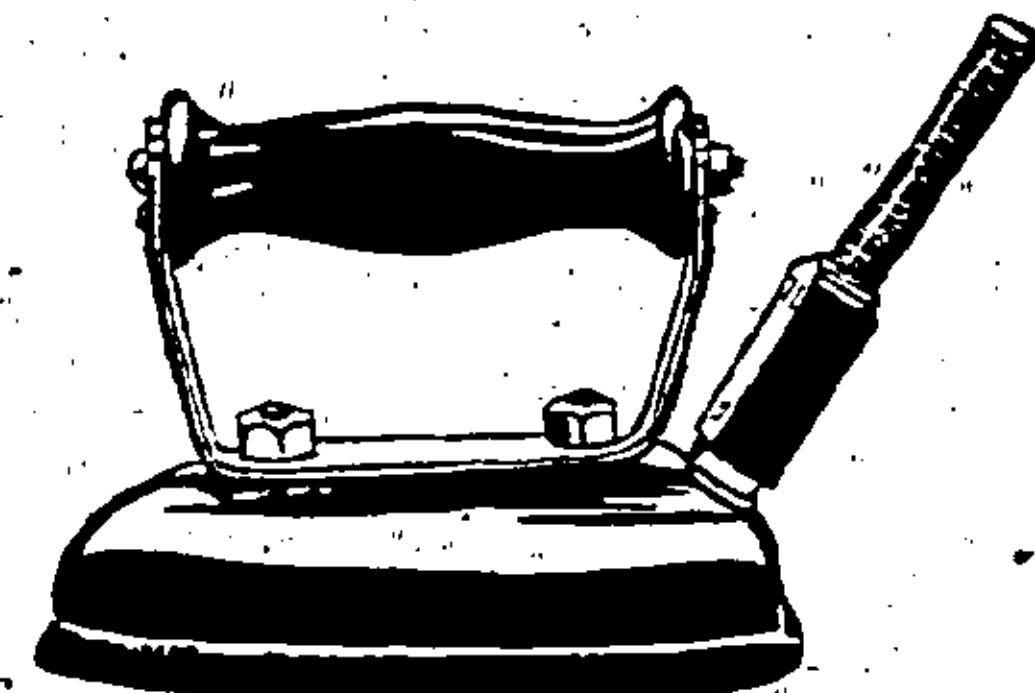
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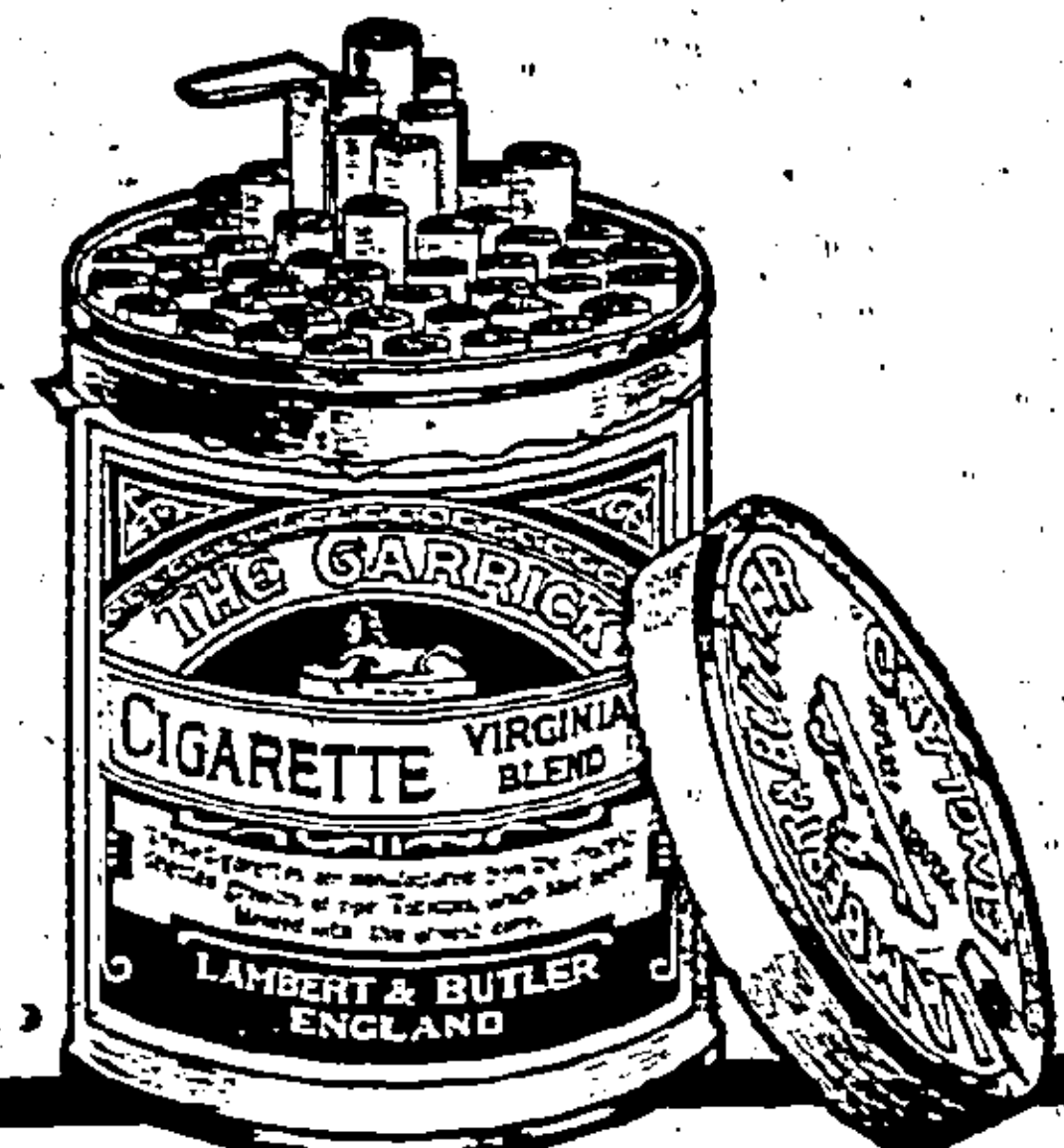
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Indians know its whereabouts, and
at times these bring in lumps of
enormously rich ore.But only one white person has
ever seen it. She is a Mexican
woman who was kind to the Indians
and who cured a chief of blood-
poisoning. As a reward they showed
her the mine, taking her there by a
circuitous route, and bringing her to
the spot at night.In the faint moonlight she saw the
great ore dump and a dark tunnel
leading into the hill-side. The place
had evidently been worked by some
ancient race. But that was all she
did see. After this one tantalising
glimpse they took her away, and
though again and again she strove
to find her way back, she never
succeeded.One day, in the 'sixties of the last
century, three men came into Fort
Randal, on the Missouri, with a sack
of nuggets, and a story of a mar-
vellous gold find on Cabin Creek. An
expedition was hastily organised and
started out. It never came back; it
never was heard of again. The In-
dians saw to that. And the Cabin
Creek mine has never been re-found.It is said in California that the
Pegleg Mine has cost as many lives
as an average battle. The Pegleg is
not a myth, for four people have at
different times found it, and each
has brought of its gold. It lies on a
hill top, and from this hill the smoke
of trains passing Salton Station can
be seen. But all that country is a
tangle of bare and waterless hills and
not one of those four who stumbled
on this rich deposit of dark-coloured
gold has ever been able to find his
way back.Every miner in Alaska fervently
believes in the "Lake of the Golden
Bar." It was in August 1884 that**CRAIG'S COURT.**Cox, the Army bankers, are about
to dispose of their property in Charing
Cross, and the this includes Harrington
House, Craig's Court. Real
students of the old London topography
have always been especially interest-
ed in this house, because it was a
test of all London books. Like
the water-gate at the end of Essex
Street, Temple Bar, it was always
shirked at close quarters by the
topographers. Harrington House
was built in the reign of Queen
Anne, and after the destruction of
Northumberland House it was the
most eastern town mansion in Lon-
don. Its garden reached to the river,
and there is still a scrap of it with
plane trees that can be seen from
Old Scotland Yard. At the beginning
of the century the *Manchester
Gazette* London office over-
looked Craig's Court, and when
the big Foreign Office and India
Office receptions were held at
the time of King Edward's
Coronation and the old London
seigniorial life flared up again, the
little court used to be alive with
Hogarthian vignettes. Noblemen's
state coaches with hammercloth and
footmen in shorts and white stockings
barboured there, and the footmen
and coachmen drank beer under the
flicker of the carriage lamps. Old
Lady Harrington lived in Harrington
House then, and left it only on the
verge of the war. There was a
little shop at the corner where fruit
and cheese from the Harrington
Estate were sold by an emerald
butler. All sorts of tramps and
broken people used to go in there at
night to repair their outfit and eat
things from paper parcels. It was a
queer bit of old London and always
made one think of Hogarth's "Night"
that was drawn from Craig's Court,
which was then a place of bagnios
and stews.three prospectors, Galt, Ulrich, and
"Ole" Stanford, were crossing the
Elas Range near the Yukon River.
They came upon a small lake, and
the evening sunlight, shining full on
the bar, "scintillated back in a
thousand golden rays."The men flung down their rifles,
plunged into the water, and swam to
the bar, which was only 30 feet out.
The first nugget weighed 10lb., and
presently Ulrich had one of 50lb.During the next five weeks these
three stowed half a ton of gold in a
cave. They built a hut, intending
to settle for the winter. Indians
attacked them, killed Stanford, and
burned their hut. Ulrich and Galt
got separated, but both, after fearful
hardships, reached Bonne Ferry.Galt was paralysed, but next year
Ulrich tried to get back to the lake.
What happened to him no one
knows, and the Lake of the Golden
Bar is still awaiting a discoverer.
*Dail Mail.***CRIME OF PASSION.****VOW OF FIDELITY.**

LIKE GRAND GUIGNOL PLAY.

The details of a tragedy in the
neighbourhood of Les Halles—in
which two Apaches are concerned
and the victim is a pretty flower girl
named Marcelle Rigel—have just
been made known. The whole story
in its lurid realism reminds one of
the most gruesome Guignol.The setting of the crime is the
back room of a third floor flat in one
of the network of dark and ill-con-
ditioned streets that form the greater
part of the underworld of Paris.
Close at hand is a cafe, frequented
for the most part by criminals, whose
records are kept carefully among the
archives of the Surgette—the Scotland
Yard of Paris.Here, night after night, came Mar-
celle Rigel. She was very popular
with the men, and could dance
charmingly. Good-looking and vivacious,
she had many suitors, but
showed a distinct preference for
Pierre Maurice, who—rough and ill-
conditioned as was a striking contrast
to the dainty and fascinating dancer.
Maurice was of a jealous type, and
induced the girl to swear a vow of
fidelity to him. He was tracked
down by detectives, however,
and sent to prison for a theft
committed in the Rue de Made-
leine. Marcelle was present
at the trial, and, after receiving his
sentence a short one—Maurice waved
a hand to her, shouting, "I shall
soon be with you again. Remember
your oath." But Marcelle was fickle,
turned for consolation to a man
named Piot, and went to live
with him. She seems to have for-
gotten Maurice, who, conducting
himself well in jail, was released
a few days before the expiration
of his sentence. He at once re-
turned to his accustomed haunts,
enquired for Marcelle, and learning
what had happened waited till night
fell, and rushed upstairs to the room
where Piot and the girl were liv-
ing. He burst open the door, rushed at
his rival with an open knife stabbing
him to death. Then turning on Mar-
celle—whom he had prevented from
leaving the apartment—he bore her
to the floor and poured vitriol into her
eye, and left her rolling in agony.
Maurice then rushed down the stairs,
and shouted to a man he met: "I
have killed the man—and spoiled the
beauty of the woman. You had
better go upstairs."There was, of course, a hue and
cry after the murderer, but he was
not traced till his body was washed
up on the banks of the River Seine.
Marcelle is still alive, but the shock
has destroyed her reason, and she is
totally blind.**G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.****WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.****Hotel Mansions.**Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.**BATH TUBS.**Sanitary Goods,
Bathroom Fittings
AND ALL KINDS OF
GLASS AND MIRRORS.**LYSON COMPANY,**

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ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,
HIGH-CLASS TEAKWOOD & BLACK WOOD FURNITURE.**CHEONG LEE & CO.**

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AND THE

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE.**J. H. TAGGART,**

Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.

15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

Under the Management of—

Mrs. BLAIR.**KING EDWARD HOTEL****CENTRAL LOCATION**ALL ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System
throughout. Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address:—"VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL, Manager.**CARLTON HOTEL.**

(SEE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ION HOUSE STREET.Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes
walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine,
scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on
application to the Proprietress. Lunches most Passenger Boats.
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON."
Mrs. F. E. CAMERON.**PALACE HOTEL****KOWLOON.**

(Two minutes from Star Ferry.)

Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light and fans throughout
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision
of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to
families on application to
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE"
J. H. OXEBERRY, Proprietor.**JUST ARRIVED**
A Choice Assortment of
AMERICAN CHOCOLATES.
THE BRITISH AMERICAN
CANDY STORE.
15, Pottinger Street.**Y. NAGATA**
FURRIER.
Furs made up Artistically,
Furs cleaned and Remodeled.
Call at Private Residences by Appointment.
Address: 2nd Floor, 6 Praya East.**TANG YUK, Doctor.**
Successor to
the late HEN HING.
14, D'Almeida Street.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation Free.**FRENCH LESSONS**
G. MOUSSON.
15, Morrison Hill Road.**MILNER'S SAFES**

Apply to

LAMMERT BROS.,

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MASSAGE.**Mr. HONDA and Mrs. HONDA.**

Trained male Masseurs.

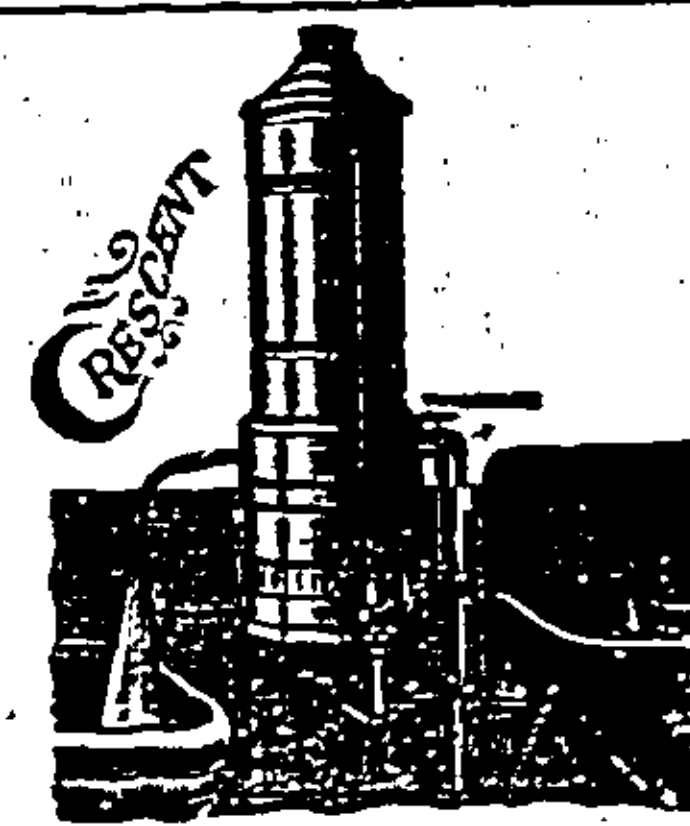
13 years' experience.

Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.

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Unlimited Hot Water.

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**THE CLEANING OF
SUMMER FROCKS**is an important matter and
we make a speciality of
"refinishing" light Frocks
and Costumes so that they
keep clean longer than
when treated by ordinary
methods.Our processes are thorough and
reliable. Our facilities and re-
sources enable us to carry out all
work quickly and our charges are
really reasonable.
Write for Price List and See!**The Diamond Dyeing and
Drycleaning Co.**

Agent

CASSIM AHMED.

General Draper.

27 & 29, Wellington Street.

Branch 22, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Phone 14



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General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Grocers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"Te-Kwa-War" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. S. C. 4 & 5th Editions,
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(for account of the concerned),
on

TUESDAY,
November 9, 1920, commencing at 2.30
p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
WHITE GOODS, etc., etc.,
Comprising:—
Pillow Cases, Quilts, Turkish Towels,
Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Double
Bed Sheets, Drawnwork Bedspreads,
Table Covers, Crochet and Drawnwork
Dobbies, Table Cloths, Linen Damask
Services.

Also
A few lots of Kit Bags, Suit Cases,
and Attache Cases, etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, November 3, 1920.
(for account of the concerned),
on

TUESDAY,
November 9, 1920, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
BRASS AND TEAKWOOD TWIN
BEDSTRAIDS, BRASS-MOUNTED
BEDSTRAIDS, CARPETS,
etc., etc.,
comprising:—
Chamberlain's Sofa, Arm-chairs (new),
Folding Card and Occasional Tables,
One Upholstered, Suite, Bedroom
Furniture, comprising Teakwood
Twin Bedsteads, large and small Ward-
robes, Dressing Tables, and Chairs, Wash-
stands, etc., (fumed Teakwood), Slide-
boards, Dinner Wagon, Extension Din-
ing Tables and Chairs, etc., Dinner
Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware,
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, etc., Bath
Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware,
Electric Reading Lamps, Teakwood
Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture,
Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures,
Carpets, etc.

Also
One American Ice Chest, 1 Piano
in good condition, several lots Tennis
Balls, etc., etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, November 3, 1920.
(for account of the concerned),
on

FRIDAY,
November 12, 1920, commencing at 2.30
p.m., at their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner
of Ice House Street,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
Chinese Porcelains, Curios,
etc., etc.

Including a variety of 5-coloured and
3-coloured Vases, Wall Plates, Table
Screens, Blue and White Vases and
Incense Burners, Old Bronze and Brass
Figures, Vases, etc., Kakeemon, Lac-
quered Ware, Ivory, Agate and Crystal
Ornaments.

The above stock recently arrived from
the North and includes pieces from the
Ming, Kungli, Kienlung and Tork-
wong Periods.

The bulk of which will be sold with-
out reserve.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.
On view day of sale.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, November 2, 1920.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS
A French Remedy for all Rheumatism
Gout, Gravel, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Migraine, Headache, Backache, Stiff
Joints, etc., etc.
MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

WANT
ADVERTISEMENTS
25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.
\$1. PREPAID.
Every additional word 4 Cents
for 3 insertions.

LOST.
LOST.—On the Sunday morning at
the C.Y.C. a SMALL WHITE
BEECH. Answers to the name of
"WIMPLE." Finder rewarded.—
Apply Box 1235, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

TO LET.
TO LET.—IMMEDIATE OCCUPA-
TION.—A FEW THREE ROOMED
EUROPEAN FLATS IN "ORIENT
BUILDINGS," CORONATION ROAD,
KOWLOON. MODERATE RENTAL.
Apply J. CAER CLARK, Architect and
Surveyor, 14, Queen's Road, Central.

TO LET.
WITH immediate possession
EXCELLENT FURNISHED
FLAT three rooms, Queen's Road
Central. Apply:—PERCY SMITH SMITH
& FLEMING, 5 Queen's Road Central.

BUNGALOWS FOR SALE.
AT NORTH POINT.—A pair of
5-roomed Bungalows with Tennis
Court.
DENNYS & BOWLEY.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that during CRICKET WEEK
the HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE
will be closed at 1 p.m., on TUESDAY
9th, WEDNESDAY 10th and FRIDAY
12th inst., and ALL DAY on MONDAY
8th and THURSDAY 11th inst.
By Order of the Committee
P. TESTER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, Nov. 5, 1920.

JAPANESE ARTIST.
ADVERTISER wishes to meet with
Japanese Artist to paint Japanese
flowers. Apply: Weight, c/o "CHINA
MAIL" OFFICE.

LADY'S NEWS.
WE are Exhibiting from WEDNES-
DAY, October 27, an exquisite
collection of LATEST STYLE Dresses,
Cloaks and diverse Ladies fashions,
which are incomparable. An early
visit will give YOU the opportunity
to see everything and get the best
choice. As the Exhibition will only
last one week, it will be advisable for
YOU to give us a call as soon as possible.
KOMOR & KOMOR,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, October 26, 1920.

GLOVER'S
DOG REMEDIES
Famous the World Over
Book on "Dog Diseases, their
Care and How to Feed."
Mailed free to any address
H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.
118 W. 31st Street
New York
Agents: HOLLIS & FRITH
(Also Ltd., Hong Kong)

BATTERIES!
A complete shipment
of the famous
"KWIKLITE"
BATTERIES
for pocket Torches has
just been received.

"KWIKLITE"
TORCHES
in many styles and
various prices.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.
25 DES VEAUX ROAD
TEL: 27
KOWLOON
TEL: 47

INTIMATIONS.

FOOTBALL.
GRAND CHARITY MATCH
in aid of the
NORTH CHINA Famine Fund
Honorary Club Ground,
(by kind permission)
"SOUTH CHINA A. A."

THE REST OF THE LEAGUE.

TO-DAY, at 4 p.m.
Mr. R. J. Wilton, President of the
Football League, will kick off at 4 p.m.
sharp.

Admission to stands & Chairs \$1.
Enclosure... 20 cts.

THE SOCIETY OF ST.
VINCENT DE PAUL
will hold

THEIR 37th ANNUAL AL
Fresco Fete
in the Compound of
THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

Caine Road,
and

THE OLD ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,
on the
5th DECEMBER, 1920.

2 p.m. to 7 p.m. and 8.30 p.m.
to 11 p.m.

SEVERAL RAFFLES
with valuable prizes, including a new
OAKLAND FIVE-SEATER
MOTOR CAR.

GRAND CONCERT.
Tea and Refreshment Rooms.
Farm Yard, Church, Shooting Gallery,
Amst Sally, The Lucky Wheel, and
numerous side-shows.

TWO BANDS WILL ATTEND:
one on each Compound.

The Society's expenditure on relief to
the Poor, and on the education of the
children of the Poor, now amounts to
over \$1,000 a month.

COME AND HELP HONGKONG'S
POOR.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREWS
SOCIETY.

ANNUAL BALL.

PRACTICE DANCES in connection
with the above will take place at
the City Hall from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. on
TUESDAY, 9th, 16th and 23rd
November.

Dancing shoes must be worn.
T. W. HILL
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, November 3, 1920.

NOTICE.

WE have REMOVED our Offices
from No. 6, Queen's Road
Central to No. 3, DUNDRELL STREET,
from the 1st of November, 1920.

CAWASSEE PALLANJEE & Co.
Merchants.
Hongkong, November 1, 1920.

INTERPORT CRICKET
LEAGUE.

DANCE AT THE REPULSE BAY
HOTEL.

9.30 P.M. SATURDAY, 13th Nov.

A DANCE has been arranged in
honour of the Interport Cricket
teams to be held at the Repulse Bay
Hotel, at 9.30 p.m., on SATURDAY,
November 13th. A limited number of
tickets, each including the cost of
supper, can be obtained from the Hong-
kong Hotel at \$5. per head.

Subscribers must provide their own
transport. Special terms for the hire
of Motor Cars are offered by the Hong-
kong Hotel, for a limited number of
persons only, and application for these
should be made as early as possible at
the Hotel's Hongkong Office.

INTERPORT CRICKET ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

ENTERTAINMENT TO INTERPORT
CRICKET AND TENNIS TEAMS.

SATURDAY, 13th November, 1920.

THE Management beg to announce
that the REPULSE BAY HOTEL
accommodation is booked to its fullest
capacity for the Ball and Supper to the
Interport Cricket and Tennis Teams,
in connection with which an advertise-
ment appears in this issue. Ticket
holders only will be admitted on the
evening in question.

Dinners will not be served to other
than residents at Repulse Bay.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
MINERS' STRIKE OVER.

London, November 4th.
Resumption of work on the coal-fields
today was only partial, owing to various
reasons, but work is likely to be in full
swing on November 6th.

The men generally welcomed the calling
off of the strike.
It is stated that there is no fear of any
serious trouble against the settlement,
although numbers of extremists express dis-
appointment. Eighty per cent. of the
mines at Oldhill, Staffordshire, have re-
sumed to resume, while disaffected miners
at Hamilton, Lanarkshire, have started
rioting. The police made three baton
charges.

It is reliably stated that the industry will
not get back to normal working for two
months.
London, November 5th.
The restrictions imposed regarding the
coal strike are already being withdrawn.
The Secretary of Mines has declared that
the state of emergency has terminated.
The limitations on the use of coal and light
ended last night. Full train services are
being resumed at the beginning of the next
week. The unexpectedly early dropping of
the coal restrictions is due to the good
condition in which the miners kept the pits
during the strike and the large reserves
built up prior to the strike, most of which
are not yet half depleted.

INDEPENDENCE OF EGYPT.

London, November 5th.
In view of the speech of Lord Milner, in
the House of Lords, on November 4th in
which he stated that there was no reason
to suppose that Egyptian Nationalists were
generally hostile to Great Britain or that
the attainment of their aspirations was
necessarily inconsistent with the safeguard-
ing of British interests in Egypt, the
Egyptian Delegation will probably post-
pone their departure from London in
anticipation of a fresh Conference with
Lord Milner.

Zaghal Pasha stated that the speech had
produced a very good impression and paid
a tribute to Lord Milner's ability and
sympathy. He said that Lord Milner has
endeavoured to build the empire, not by
force, but by friendly means, in spite of
difficulties and misunderstandings. Zaghal
Pasha has not abandoned the hope of an
agreement, which all Egyptian patriots
desire. The granting of independence to
Egypt would forge a permanent Anglo-
Egyptian link of friendship.

The Egyptian Delegation, who recently
returned to London to confer again with
Lord Milner in regard to the proposed
Anglo-Egyptian Agreement for the future
Government of Egypt, are leaving London
shortly. They state there is no intention
so far of a settlement. It is likely that
the Egyptians will regard the scheme as
unacceptable, unless a number of points are
agreed on, especially the formal abolition of
the Protectorate.

London, November 4th.
In the House of Lords, replying to Lord
Salisbury, in regard to affairs in Egypt,
Lord Curzon did not refer to the Egyptian
Delegation's statement but said that the
Cabinet was carefully considering the pro-
posals of the Milner Mission. He em-
phasised that the proposals were for Gov-
ernment's proposals they were not even
submitted to the Egyptian Government.
They were naturally open to the considera-
tion both of the Imperial and the Egyptian
Governments. On both sides remained
equal liberty. When discussions here reach-
ed a more advanced stage, it was con-
sidered that the Sultan of Egypt would de-
pute properly accredited representatives to
meet His Majesty's Government and pro-
ceed with the further solution of these
matters.

Lord Milner, said Lord Curzon, had
clearly stated the present position. The
Milner Commission had not yet reported.
When it did report the Government would
consider the report very carefully. When
the Cabinet had come to a decision a
statement of the Government policy would
be made and the whole question could be
discussed.

RECORD WOOL PROFITS.

London, November 4th.
The interim report of the accountant to
the sub-committee investigating the wool
profits reveals extraordinary statistics. It
shows that one firm made 35 times more
profit than before the war or nearly 25
times more, after deducting Excess Profits
Duty. The least successful firm examined
by the accountant showed 4 times pre-war
profit, after deducting Excess Profits Duty.

FOR SALE

all kinds of

CHRISTMAS
CARDS

in assorted sizes & colours

wholesale & retail

invitations are cordially
invited.

TANG LLUY & CO.

66, Connaught Road,

(Central)

P.O. Box No. 35a.

Telephone No. 1570.

MOHIDEEN & CO.

JEWELLERS.

35 and 40, Queen's Road Central.

Are shortly removing to
No. 64 Queen's Road, Cen-
tral, and to facilitate removal
are disposing of their large
stocks of precious stones and
jewellery at exceptionally
favourable prices. A splendid
opportunity is offered of
obtaining genuine articles
cheaply.

MUMEYA

Japanese Photographers.

We have removed our Premises to
No. 36a, Queen's Road, C.

Sitting hours from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Passport photos finished
in one hour.

TAIYO & CO.

(JAPANESE)

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE TO ORDER.

No. 35, Wyndham St.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH
REMEDY.

WHEN you have a bad cold you want
a remedy that will not only give
relief, but effect a prompt and perma-
nent cure, a remedy that is pleasant to
take, a remedy that contains nothing
injurious. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy
meets all these requirements. It acts
on Nature's plan, relieves the lungs, aids
expectoration, opens the secretions and
restores the system to a healthy condi-
tion. This remedy has a world wide
sale and use and can always be depend-
ed upon. For sale by all Chemists and
storekeepers.

REAL TOOTH DANGER
LIES UNDER THE GUMS.

Under the gums is the important foundation—the bony root socket
which hold the teeth in place.

Healthy gums guard and preserve this foundation of your teeth.
Soft, bleeding, tender or receding gums allow Pyorrhea infection to
creep beneath them. If unchecked, the germs spread to the bony root
sockets, weaken and destroy them.

Then your teeth become loose and eventually fall out, or must be
extracted—because Pyorrhea has eaten away their supporting founda-
tion. You may have kept the visible surface of the teeth white and
glistening by daily brushing—you may have had all cavities skillfully
filled—but all that care has gone for naught because you neglected
your gums.

Watch your gums if you want to save your teeth.
Pyorrhoea Powder was compounded for the specific purpose of
maintaining and restoring gum health. In addition to its ingredients
which keep the teeth white and clean, it is medicated with Denkolol, a
germicidal and healing agent widely used by the dental profession in
the treatment of Pyorrhoea at the dentist's chair.

Pyorrhoea Powder tones up the gums, stimulates their blood
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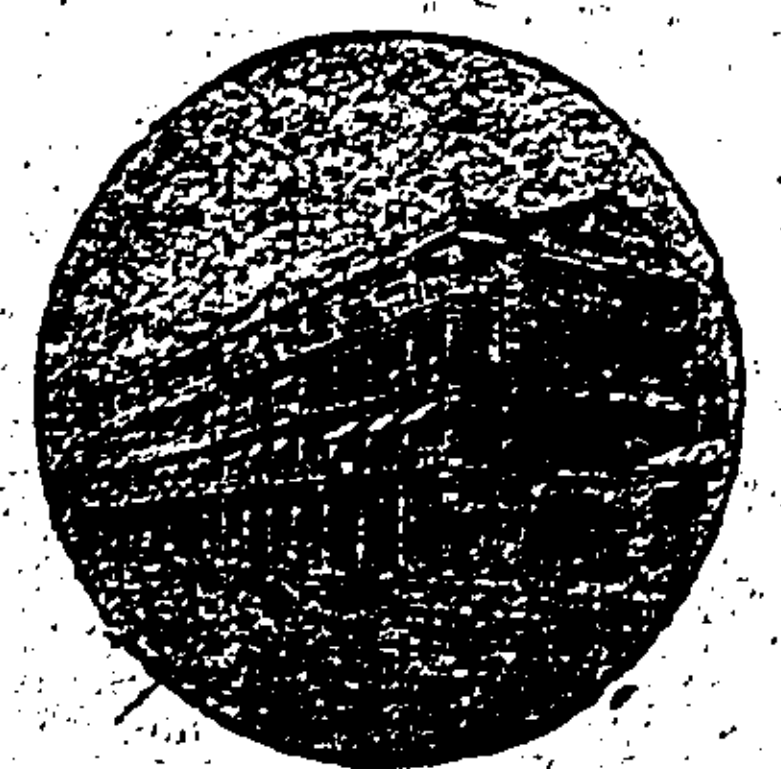
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— DUCHESS SETS —**

5 o'clock
TEA
CLOTHS.

**POWELL'S
FANCY LINEN DEPT.**

BIRTH.

LEVY.—On November 2, 1920, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Levy, a son.

MARRIAGE.

HOLBOROW—GERRARD.—On November 2, 1920, at Yokohama, Arthur Conrad Holborow to Margaret Agnes, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Gerrard, of New York, and niece of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Gaines, Shanghai.

The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOV. 8, 1920.

KNOW YOUR OWN MIND.

Reason may be likened to a constitutional monarchy. Men call it King, but give it only lip service. There is a scientific mode of thinking, which they could acquire if they would take the trouble to train their brains; but for the most part they ignore it. The number of men who really think in this city must be very small. A man of science here, asked how he explained the mental divagations of Dr. Conan Doyle, said there were several possible explanations; but the most likely one, he thought, was that Conan Doyle had never learned to think scientifically. "It is," he remarked, "a delusion to suppose that scientific thinking must be an attribute of every excellent General Practitioner. A man may learn enough to be that without ever really exercising the supreme function of his brain at all." In thinking this over later, it occurred to us that there are causes sufficiently potent in society to make even a practised thinker on logical and scientific lines give evidence in favour of inclination and propensity. Most opinions and convictions (speaking of the majority of men) are embraced by a natural impulse, because they show suitability and conformity to the mind that clings them. They are what we call congenial. The decision that follows impartial reflection must be very rare. Let us ask a man who has been liberally trained in logic and philosophy, if he will vouch for all his opinions as being scientific. His propensity is to answer, yes, because his natural self-esteem requires that he be consistent with his own ideal. Then let us cross-examine him in detail:

we shall find that even he shares our common human weakness.

We have a species of dog whose tail it is customary to dock. We got it as a puppy, and "reason" (?) made us decline to have its tail docked. Why mutilate this vivid expression of canine emotion? Carried over the dog's back like a banner, or extended and waving, or drooping between the legs, it is as nature meant it to be, a speaking thing. So far so good. There seemed to be much more against than for docking, and reason prevailed. Yet that natural dog never looks right to us. So strong is the influence of habit on the eye that the eye refuses to be pleased by what is unusual.

Take another example. We are partisans of one team in an inter-part test match. We have agreed to the match as a test. Implicitly we have affirmed that the winner of the test must be the better team. But let our favourite team lose, and we will find all sorts of excuses for it. We will mention that So-and-so did not play true to form, that the weather wasn't the sort in which our fellows do their best, that all the Joss was with the other side, and so on. These newly recognized probabilities (which they will may be by affirmation and repetition diminish the force of the original proposition on which the primary judgment was founded. They do not set up uncertainty in the mind, but are deemed by our prepossession weighty enough to subvert the earlier sound decision, and to establish in its place the contrary, namely, that the better team failed to win.

It is to be noted that what we mean by scientific or judicial thinking is artificial and unnatural. The first or even second decisions of the average man are natural and easy because they follow his inclination. They are all the stronger for that, and when a man tells us that he has a "very strong conviction" we may safely conclude, in the majority of cases, that he reached it without much mental trouble. Tentative decisions, hypotheses, once abandoned, the action of the mind becomes more laborious, and its ideas less clear-cut and sharp—except in the case of men who have trained themselves to right and regulated ratiocination. The average imagination is incapable of a sensation, from subsequent conceptions based on pondered evidence, as strong proportionately as its prima-facie judgment or opinion gave it. Of this daily life constantly offers the acute observer amusing illustrations, the world of journalism being the most conspicuous contributor.

Let us examine in the light of psychology a Pecksniffian editorial article which appeared in one of the local newspapers on Saturday, making fair allowance for that awful handicap which often compels newspapermen to think what they shall write about before they are allowed to write what they think. It is almost possible to watch the mental processes in this case, as the labours of bees may be watched in an observation hive. Under the caption of "Inspired News," the gentleman submits to us more than four hundred words in condemnation of some propaganda he has not published, and he explicitly refuses to publish, and therefore propagandists can know nothing about, or nothing but what he chooses to tell them. He tells them that it is "obviously inspired," and that he "prefers to wait." This, we may admit, and assuming the accuracy of his description as well as the human possibility of "really authentic news," is a quite laudable decision. It is true that if his readers had not been told by him of the temptation to succumb, they would not have known of it, and that he thus appears in the light of a Pharisee. "Here," he says in effect, "was a chance to do wrong, to delude and mislead you, and I did not take it." No doubt, if our dispassionate estimate of the average intelligence be a just one, some of them will be impressed by that, and admire it.

But in these 72 Pecksniffian lines he did not tell us the whole story. It would have carried much more point if he had had the courage to say, plainly, "this tainted news which we refuse to publish was published by the *China Mail*, therefore we are better than they."

We did not, as it happens, publish any of the obviously propagandist parts of this Russian news service. We too, saw its demerits. We published an interesting item about American commercial enterprise from it, and made one or two carefully selected extracts into paragraphs, none of them pro- or anti-anything. *China Mail* readers know that we repeatedly complain of the propagandist character of nearly all the news we get in these degenerate days, and especially of Reuters. It is almost impossible to dodge it, and to be wisely eclectic. We have no doubt what ever that the writer of the article who thus makes a virtue of straining at a gnat has swallowed many camels in the recent past.

We all have. We have tried to show in what has gone before that "when self the wavering balance shakes," it is rarely right adjusted. We have emphasized the terribly preponderant power of predisposition and prejudice, of propensity and inclination, in all average human judgments, and even in those of men trained to think, who also are liable to bias, and to forget their training. Let no man vaunt himself, or be puffed up. We strenuously oppose superstition, yet at our game of Auction Bridge we attach importance to the right seat being occupied, and the right pack being dealt. We are rationally convinced of the emptiness of the doctrine of probable chances, yet we play it almost religiously at Macao. We know our Locke, our Hume, our Descartes, our Spinoza, our Ribot, our Mill, and so on, yet we dislike our Dr. Fell just as heartily as others do. It is sad to contemplate the little understanding of the average man; but it is also sad to note how undependable a really ripe understanding may be. The best thinking is ever conditioned by our common humanity, which is prone to be positive at particular moments because of the natural force of its first impulsive judgments. It were easier not to think at all (like some journalists) than to think fairly. When one "feels sure," as the saying is, it is not easy to avoid that unmodest assurance which indulges in words and phrases like "certain," "evident," "undeniable," "positive," "obvious," and "not to be gainsaid." Often a postulate is presented as "self-evident" which is so neither to the reader nor the writer.

Human emotions, in short, are too strong for human reason. We have preconceptions of what is appropriate. The other night at a dinner party, an officer was telling, as an amusing thing, how his men would grasp a dead hand sticking out of the mud of the trench and ask it How'd ye do? Both then and since, in cold blood, and in his best philosophical manner, the present writer has tried to analyse that incident, but cannot see the humour in it. His sense of its tragedy is too strong. Yet there must be humour in it, because others saw it and laughed. The crucial element of all sound thinking is causal connection, yet our lives are so built up on causal connections that our first thoughts are forced upon us, as particular cards are forced by conjurers. The burr child who "dreads the fire"

may also entertain very unjust opinions about the nature and value of fire. We cannot expect the whole truth about alcohol from either a drunkard or a teetotaler. As to getting the whole truth about anything whatever from a journalist, who is so foolish as to expect it? Be he ever so virtuously determined to defend his readers against the insidious poison of propaganda, he is, as Gilbert noticed, bound to be "either a little Liberal, or a little Conservative," and propaganda emanates from him just as patently as the odour of onions from the breath of a man who has been eating them. Reason, we started by saying, is like a constitutional monarchy: we call it king but deny its powers. It is hardly so good or powerful a thing. It is more like a thermometer, recording heat and cold. If we feel warmly inclined toward a certain decision, this thermometer of ours will indicate the temperature. If we feel coldly disposed, no amount of evidence will prevent the mercury from so registering. Shall we then conclude that scientific, judicial thinking is a myth? Does our reasoning tend to disprove reason? That's up to you. Do your best. Know your own mind, the nature of it, how it operates. Then you will be more of a thinker than most men are.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

One fatal case of enteric fever, Chinese, was reported on Friday.

Mrs. H. E. Pollock has consented to be Vice-President of the Ladies Hockey Club, Miss Frost, 1 Kimberley Villas, Kowloon, has been appointed Acting Secretary, during the absence of Miss Wheeler.

The management of the Repulse Bay Hotel announces that already accommodation is booked to its fullest capacity for the ball and supper to the Interport cricket and tennis teams, on Saturday next.

The public are reminded of the grand charity football match in aid of the North China Famine Fund which takes place this afternoon, by kind permission on the Hongkong Club ground. The kick-off is at 4 p.m.

It is understood that Mr. F. C. Jenkins, who was offered the appointment of Public Prosecutor in the Straits Settlements, is returning to Hongkong on November 16 to resume his practice here as a barrister-at-law.

The Bishop of Victoria preached to a large congregation at St. John's Cathedral yesterday morning. The new Assistant Chaplain of the Cathedral, Rev. J. H. T. Holman, preached at the evening service. At the evening service at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, there was a full gathering to hear the new Bishop.

U Loong, Dr. Forsyth's motor chauffeur, was on Saturday committed by Magistrate Orme to the Criminal Sessions, to stand his trial on a charge of manslaughter as the result of alleged careless driving in Praya East on the evening of October 26 last. Mr. M. K. Lo was for the defence. The defendant reserved his defence.

Before the Marine Magistrate, Commander C.V. Backwith, R.N., on Friday, the master of the Yau-mat Ferry launch "Frying" was charged with carrying 49 passengers in excess of the number allowed by his licence. After the evidence of Lance-Sergeant Blackman had been heard the hearing was adjourned until Friday next when Mr. Dennis will open the defence.

In the Supreme Court on Saturday morning before Chief Justice Gompertz judgment was obtained by the Green Island Cement Company against Chiu Shik Hui, former manager of the King Wo Steamship Company, for \$6,500, for 1,000 casks of cement. The defendant claimed that he ordered the cement, in his capacity as manager of the company, for some customers in Saigon.

EUROPEAN Y.M.C.A.

A CORRECTION.

NO MILITARY SITE ACQUIRED.

Lieut.-Colonel Nicholson, D.A.A. and C.M.G., writes from Headquarters, China Command, on November 6 as follows:—
An incorrect notice has appeared in the press relating to the stated acquisition of a Military site for the Y.M.C.A.
No military site has been acquired by the Y.M.C.A., but an application has been made to the War Office for permission to hand over to the Naval Authorities the block of land opposite the Dock Yard Gates, as a site for a Naval Canteen and Y.M.C.A. building. This site is at present occupied, as stated in the Press, by the Army Service Corps offices and store-rooms.
The War Office have been asked to reply as early as possible, and it is hoped that an answer will be received before the end of the year.

SPECIAL CABLES.

WAR MEMORIAL.

BIG SHANGHAI DONATION.

ENTERPRISE OF CHINESE MERCHANTS.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, Nov. 6.

A sum of \$10,000 has been donated to the Shanghai War Memorial from the part proceeds of the sale of victory pictures at \$1 apiece on the initiative of a group of local Chinese merchants.

SHANGHAI INQUEST.

LATE MR. WILL BRUN.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, Nov. 6.

In connection with the death of Mr. Will Brun, who was connected with the Shanghai Mercury, (whose body was recently found in the river), the jury returned a verdict of suicide by drowning. Deceased's wife deposed that he had previously threatened to commit suicide.

MR. G. L. SHAW.

NEWS OF RELEASE.

QUESTION OF PRELIMINARY INQUIRY.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, Nov. 6.

A private telegram received in Shanghai states that Mr. G. L. Shaw has been released on bail. It has not been decided whether a preliminary examination should be held. Mr. Shaw is staying at Seoul.

WAICHOW DESTITUATES.

BISHOP POZZONI'S FUND.

DONATIONS ACKNOWLEDGED.

We are requested by Bishop Pozzoni to publish his grateful acknowledgment of the following donations received by him in response to his appeal on behalf of the Waichow Destitutes:—

Mr. Chu A. Yau	\$100
Mr. Choa Po Sien	100
Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.	100
Mr. Vicente Atienza	100
Rev. Father F. Monnier	50
Dr. A. S. Gomes, K.S.G.	50
Mr. Simon Tse Yan	50
Collected by Mr. Choa Po Sien	40
Mr. H. Dixon	25
Mr. J. M. de Castro Basto	25
Mr. P. V. Botelho	25
Anonymous	20
Mrs. Machado Alves	19
Collected by Rev. Father Chan	15
Collected by Rev. Father Wan	15
Mr. F. A. Gomes	10
Comdr. F. M. Hodgson, R.N.	10
Mrs. Marian Ramsay	5
Mr. J. Julian	5
Anonymous	2
Mr. J. Gardner	2
Total to date	\$776

Over \$800 has been spent in the purchase of rice, medicine, blankets and clothes which, together with a lot of blankets and clothes received from Chevalier J. M. Alves, K.S.G., have been distributed by the Rev. Fathers Grampa, Flenga and Ma. Any contribution, however small, will be gratefully received and should be sent to Bishop Pozzoni at the Catholic Mission House, Caine Road.

KINEMA NOTES.

CORONET PICTURES.

A DELIGHTFUL PROGRAMME.

Every element of popular appeal that can be packed into one story, has been skilfully woven into "In Walked Mary" the photo play which is included in the current programme. June Caprice, the clever little actress who plays the title part of the story, endears herself to every spectator by her dainty personality and artistic temperament.

Special mention must be made of the exceedingly funny comedy "Captain Kidd's Kids", which features the inimitable Harold Lloyd in the role of a prospective bridegroom who loses his bride owing to his riotous conduct on the night before his wedding day. The bride, Bebe Daniels, is whisked off to the Canary Islands by her mother, in order to escape the marriage contract, and the subsequent chase by Lloyd, and his trusty valet Harry Pollard, during which they fall overboard, and are rescued by the girl pirates, forms a chapter of the most uproarious comedy imaginable. The "British Gazette" and "Crown Review," showing the most recent events at home including coal strike scenes, and latest sporting news, complete an excellent programme.

SPORT.

INTERPORT TENNIS.

HONGKONG'S TEAM ANNOUNCED.

Dr. W. J. Woodman, Secretary of the Hongkong Lawn Tennis Association, announces for the information of the public that the following have been chosen to represent Hongkong in the forthcoming Interport Tennis matches against Shanghai:—
Singles—Ng Sze Kwong and M. W. Lo.
Doubles—Ng Sze Kwong and W. Lok Wei, and M. W. Lo and V. Yvanovich.

Matches will be played on the Chinese Recreation Club's courts on Wednesday, November 10, and Saturday, November 13, commencing each day at 3.15 p.m. sharp. Reserved seats, at \$1 each, may be booked at Moutrie's now. It is hoped to announce the programme for each day in the Press to-morrow.

GOLF.

2ND ROUND OF CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following were the results of the second round of the Golf Championship played over the Fanling links yesterday:—
R. L. D. Woodhouse beat N. L. Smith 3 and 2.
W. D. Kraft beat P. G. de Paravicini 3 and 2.
T. S. Forrest beat J. B. Ross 3 and 2.
B. D. C. Morgan beat A. C. Leith 1 up.
There was a high wind and slight drizzle, but the course and greens were in excellent condition.

BILLIARDS.

GARRISON INTER-MESS TOURNAMENT.

Played in the R.G.A. Mess, Victoria Barracks, on Wednesday, the match between Stonecutters and the R.A.M.C. in the Garrison Inter-Mess Billiards tournament, resulted in a win for the R.G.A. Mess Stonecutters, by five games to one.

The scores were:—
Sergeant Burnett (Stonecutters) beat Staff Sergeant Mann (R.A.M.C.), 150-134.
Sergeant McKay (Stonecutters) beat Sergeant Rogers (R.A.M.C.), 150-60.
Sergeant Ives (Stonecutters) beat Sergeant Hollands (R.A.M.C.), 150-93.
Q. M. S. Maughan (Stonecutters) beat Sergeant Pitt (R.A.M.C.), 150-90.
Sergeant Williams (Stonecutters) lost to S.M. Thompson (R.A.M.C.) 68-150.
Q.M.S. Rides (Stonecutters) beat Sergeant Ricks (R.A.M.C.), 150-35.

R. G. A. VICTORIA v. R. G. A. KOWLOON.

The above match, which was played on Thursday, resulted in a win for the Victoria, by four games to two. The scores were:—
Sergeant Gillard (Victoria) beat Sergeant Doggerill (Kowloon), 150-60.
S. M. Collins (Victoria) beat Sergeant Shipley (Kowloon), 150-128.
Staff Sergeant Davies (Victoria) beat Mr. Gnr. Bines (Kowloon), 150-119.

C.Q.M.S. Rivers (Victoria) beat C.Q.M.S. Lee (Kowloon), 150-89.
C.M.S. Pragnall (Victoria) lost to Sergeant Walker (Kowloon), 69-150.
Mr. Gnr. Thomas (Victoria) lost to C.Q.M.S. Clarke (Kowloon), 105-150.

PALACE HOTEL HANDICAP.

TO-MORROW'S MATCH.

A good game should be witnessed to-morrow evening in connection with the Palace Hotel Handicap Billiards tournament when Mr. A. G. Pile (-200) meets Mr. W. W. Cooper (-125). Both are good steady players and a very close game is sure to result.

Players are requested to note that matches in future will commence at 8.30 p.m. instead of 9 p.m. as hitherto.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

KOWLOON AND VARSITY DRAW.

The above league match was played at Kowloon on Saturday, and resulted in a very interesting draw, the University needing fifteen, with two wickets in hand, to pass Kowloon's total. Owing to the dusk setting in, stumps had to be drawn.

The scores were:—

KOWLOON.	
A. O. Brown, c Cheah b Roffey	11
Major Greenaway, c Baker b Yeoh	11
R. G. Southerton, c Yeoh b Roffey	14
I. Stalker, b Roffey	4
K. Macaskill, c Cheah b Samy	29
E. L. Braga, not out	22
B. D. Evans, c Yeoh b Samy	5
A. W. Ramsay, c Barney b Roffey	11
W. F. J. Gorvin, c Mogra b Samy	1
F. Travers, c Hunt, b Samy	0
R. Pestonji, c Hunt, b Samy	0
Extras	7
Total	116

The "Varsity" will play in the "Tamar" colours.
Mr. H. Birkenshaw will be in charge of the game and Messrs. Wells ("Tamar") and C. H. Blake (United A. C.), will act as linesmen.

BUNKERING PROBLEM.

A NEW ELEVATOR.

ACTS AS MECHANICAL SHOW.

The trials have just been completed very successfully at Portland of a new elevator which is likely to cause something approaching a revolution in the bunkering business. The machine, which represents a great reduction in cost in comparison with existing elevating apparatus, is the invention of two Southampton people, one of whom has had long experience in the coal business, and their claim that the machine, which is called the "Whirlor," is capable of raising from 100 to 150 tons an hour was justified on the trials which have been witnessed by shipping and coal experts from all parts of the country. The "Whirlor" elevator acts as a mechanical shovel. The buckets form a chain, and as they pass over a wheel the contents are projected into the back of the preceding bucket, which, with the side plates, forms a chute, and on arriving at the discharge position the back of one bucket and the inside plate of the following bucket form a sharp inclined plane, down which the coal slides to the point required. The bucket standard is capable of a lateral movement of from 15 to 20 feet. The commercial development of this new invention should be watched in the great ports where bunkering is so serious a problem.

MAN ON SALE.

£800 ASKED.

YOUNG SAILOR'S OFFER!

Life for sale.—Ex-sailor, young, physically fit. Willing to obey every command for the rest of my life of the person who will pay the stipulated price. No offer less than £800 accepted.

This is the advertisement of J. Hardy, a seaman now living in New York, according to the *Tribune* of that city. Hardy is 5ft. 6in., weighs 10 stone and is 23.

In an interview, Hardy said that he required the money to repay a debt to the woman who brought him up after his mother's death, which occurred when he was a child.

Bowling analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
T. E. Yeoh	9	1	44	1
R. Roffey	13	3	41	4
D. K. Samy	42	—	24	4

UNIVERSITY.

H. C. Hunt, b Pestonji	7
Pun Lu Tak, b Evans	34
M. H. Roffey, b Corvin	18
R. Robertson, st. Braga, b Evans	0
D. K. Samy, b Travers	11
T. E. Yeoh, c Brown b Evans	2
C. H. Yeoh, c Evans b Stalker	4
K. S. Cheah, b Travers	8
R. W. Barney, not out	6
F. W. Barney, not out	1
K. E. Mogra, did not bat	0
Extras	11
Total (8 wks.)	102

Bowling analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. Pestonji	10	2	33	1
J. Stalker	8	1	15	1
H. F. J. Gorvin	6	1	14	1
B. D. Evans	7	2	20	3
F. Travers	4	1	4	2
A. W. Ramsay	2	0	5	0

LEAGUE TABLE TO DATE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.
Kowloon	2	1	0	1	4
University	1	0	0	1	1
Staffs	1	0	1	0	0

FOOTBALL.

TO-DAY'S CHARITY MATCH.

S.C.A. v. "REST."

Readers are reminded of the charity football match, in aid of the North China Famine Relief Fund, which takes place on the Hongkong F.C. ground this afternoon, kick-off at 4 p.m. sharp, when the South China Athletics will meet a team chosen from the rest of the first division of the Hongkong football league. Both sides are very strong, and a fine match should be witnessed. Mr. J. R. Wilton, the President of the League will kick-off.

The teams are:—
South China:—Lau Hing-cheung (goal); Chan So and Fung Tai (backs); Cheung Wing-sing, Leung Tai-fung and Leung Yuk-tong (halves); Au Kit-sang, Kwok Pok-kan, Wong Pak-chung, Ip Kan and Ko Shik-wai (forwards). Reserves: Kurn Fook and Tin Kwong-sau.
The "Rest":—G. Rodger, Club (goal); W. G. Gerrard, Club and H. Lawrence, Club (backs); M. L. Railton, Club, J. Rodger, Club, and W. Lucas, Wits, (halves); Savage, "Ambrose," Downes, Ambrose, Greydon, "Tamar," Townsend, Kowloon, and Amor, Wits, (forwards). Reserves: Crocker, Kowloon, and Mexham, Wits.
The "Rest" will play in the "Tamar" colours.
Mr. H. Birkenshaw will be in charge of the game and Messrs. Wells ("Tamar") and C. H. Blake (United A. C.), will act as linesmen.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845
EXTRA.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1920.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

HONGKONG SLAVERY.

EXISTENCE DENIED IN PARLIAMENT.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S PROPOSAL.

PROMINENT CHINESE TO FORM SOCIETY FOR PROTECTION OF GIRL DOMESTICS.

LONDON, November 4.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir A. Yeo and Mr. Myers, Colonel Amery stated that slavery did not exist in Hongkong or in any other British Colony. The Colony's law did not recognise the custom by which girls were transferred for payment from the parents or guardians to another household usually for purposes of domestic service as conferring any right or title on the employer against the girl. There was no evidence that girls were frequently ill-treated, in which event they were protected by the law in the same way as children living with their parents.

The Secretary of State considers that the right course is to aim at gradual reform where necessary in co-operation with enlightened and humane Chinese, in which connection it is suggested that the Governor should persuade prominent Chinese to form a society for the protection and improvement of the condition of these girl domestics, which arrangement was considered preferable to a system of compulsory registration, which the Colony's officers consider impracticable.

MINERS' STRIKE OFF.

WORK TO BE IN FULL SWING IN ALL MINES TO-DAY.

POSSIBLE FEDERATION SPLIT.

LONDON, November 6.

The Miners' Federation has decided to declare the strike off in spite of a small adverse vote, because by the rules of the Federation a two-thirds majority is required to continue the strike. The question now is whether the districts which voted for a strike, particularly Lancashire and South Wales, will obey the instructions to resume work or break from the Federation and continue the struggle alone. It is known that there are many extremists who favour this course, but the responsible miners' leaders hold the opinion that the men really are only too glad to resume work and will soon realise that the terms agreed upon are advantageous to them. It is hoped, therefore, that work will be in full swing in all mines in the country on Monday at the latest.

WORLD'S BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP.

CONTRACT FOR DEMPSEY-CARPENTIER MATCH SIGNED.

DIVISION OF PRIZE MONEY.

NEW YORK, November 3.

The contract for the Dempsey-Carpentier match was signed to-day, when the respective managers deposited \$50,000 apiece. The prize money will be divided 24 hours before the contest, Dempsey receiving \$300,000 and Carpentier \$200,000. The meeting takes place either in March, or between May 29 and July 4. The agreement provides for a bout of ten to fifteen rounds to be fought in the United States, Canada, Mexico or Cuba, where the law permits contests of the character contemplated.

SOVIET RUSSIA.

LARGE CITIES PARALYSED BY FAMINE.

ARMY'S DIRE NEED.

LONDON, November 5.

Further confirmation of the serious nature of affairs in Russia is provided by the admissions of Lenin and Trotsky. Writing to the newspaper *Pravda*, Lenin declares that Moscow and other large cities are paralysed by famine and even the army is becoming famished. It is necessary to use every means to enforce the peasants delivering foodstuffs, while Trotsky states: "We want to see rebellions in other countries to render attacks upon us impossible. The Red Army is in dire need of food, boots, and clothing, and if they are not forthcoming immediately all our efforts will be futile."

WRANGEL'S RETIREMENT.

Meanwhile, the military situation in South Russia has become critical owing to the release of Red forces from the Polish frontier and the concentration of them against General Wrangel, who, foreseeing events, has been retreating to the Crimea. The retirement has practically been completed but the future of the campaign may depend upon whether General Wrangel's forces have suffered serious losses during the withdrawal, which at present is obscure.

REIGN OF TERROR.

STOCKHOLM, November 6.

If reports reaching Helsingfors are credible, the situation in Moscow is apparently most serious. The prisons are crowded with revolutionaries whose participation was discovered in a plot which was scotched. Artillery is stationed in the streets and a state terror exists. Between 200 and 300 persons are shot every night. Nevertheless the revolutionary movement has not been crushed and efforts to root out the plot and headquarters of the leaders have not succeeded.

SALE OF WAR VESSELS.

LONDON, November 2.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Col. Sir J. Craig stated that 1,231 war vessels had been sold for £10,000,000, since the armistice, and 638 vessels had been scrapped, for which £3,500,000 had been realised.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

ARMISTICE DAY.

CELEBRATION IN LONDON AND PARIS.

SOLEMN MOMENTS.

LONDON, November 7.

Armistice Day this year will have even more solemn moments than last year. The symbolic burials in London and Paris of anonymous heroes in the national resting places as a tribute to unknown valour have made an unusually strong appeal to popular sentiment. The personal participation of the King in the London ceremony will add to the historic interest of the occasion. Seven thousand relatives of fallen warriors chosen by means of ballot are being invited to witness the ceremony of unveiling a Cenotaph or to attend the Abbey service. Places for a hundred representatives of the three Fighting Services, also the principal ex-Service organisations, blinded soldiers, and nurses have been reserved. The former will be V.C.s. or men who have otherwise distinguished themselves in the war. When the body of the unknown warrior starts on its final journey Field Marshals will salute and 21 guns will be fired in Hyde Park.

TWO MINUTES SILENCE.

The pall-bearers will be the highest officers in the Fighting Services, and will include Admirals Lord Beatty, Sir Hedworth Mearns, Sir Henry Jackson, Sir Doveton Sturdee and Sir Charles Madden, Field Marshals Lord French, Lord Haig, Lord Methuen, Sir Henry Wilson, Generals Horne, Byng and Air Marshal Sir Hugh Trenchard. Forty members of the Cabinets since 1914 will be amongst the distinguished company attending the King at the Cenotaph. Two minutes' silence and complete suspension of all business, work, and locomotion will follow the unveiling of the Cenotaph on the last stroke of eleven from Big Ben. The Union Jack covering the grave has been used for various purposes in France and Belgium.

A feature of the Paris ceremony, which has been planned on a no less impressive scale, will be the carrying of an unknown soldier along the whole line of the old front where the Battle of the Marne was fought to Bois de Boulogne. The coffin urn will be handed over to the Pantheon authorities to the sound of trumpets and drums amid uplifted swords.

AMERICA AND THE LEAGUE.

SENATOR HARDING DECLARES THE LEAGUE DEAD.

NEW ASSOCIATION PROPOSED.

MARION, OHIO, November 5.

Senator Harding, addressing the electors of Ohio, declared that the League of Nations was now deceased, although the new administration intended to see that the nation played its part in a new international association founded on peace.

LONDON, November 5.

A message from New York states that Senator Harding's declaration that the League of Nations is dead is interpreted as meaning that he regards the unprecedented Republican vote as a mandate from Americans to abandon President Wilson's league and that he intends to carry out the mandate literally, at the same time, however, undertaking the rebuilding of the entente cordiale between America and the rest of the world. Thus the United States will actively participate in the restoration of normal international conditions, including the resumption of relations as soon as possible with Germany and ultimately with Russia and Mexico.

MINES DEPARTMENT.

TRADE UNION LEADER BECOMES LABOUR ADVISER.

LONDON, November 6.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. W. Brace, M.P., has accepted the post of Labour Adviser to the Department of Mines. The appointment will be the fifth recent case in which trade union leaders have accepted positions in state executive departments. Mr. Brace will retire from Parliament and also sever his connection with the Miners' Federation. He previously decided upon the latter course in consequence of attacks in connection with his coal peace efforts.

DEVILS AT LARGE.

WYNDHAM STREET THRILLED.

CHINESE SCHOOL STAMPEDED.

It was this morning in Wyndham Street. Life was moving tranquilly. Down the street strolled a few pedestrians; along the sidewalk sat a row of chair coolies, waiting abstractedly for customers; the flower vendors at the corner chattered as they arranged their wares; here and there were babies playing with sounds indicative of immense satisfaction.

From one direction and another appeared children, laughing as they came, headed for a Chinese school which has its quarters in the street. Presently their voices would be heard, through the open windows, repeating their lessons.

The setting was peaceful; the whole atmosphere one of serenity. No one would have expected that—

Down the stairs from the schoolroom came the children, tumbling over each other in breathless excitement. A thrill went the length of the street. What had happened? What, indeed?

Devils—that's all.

For a few minutes inquirers were at a loss to get the strength of it.

Then the story became intelligible. Somewhere up the stairs the children had come upon devils. There they were—three of them. Two men devils and a woman devil. Ugly things—naturally.

And the children had done what might have been expected of children—and grown-ups, too, for that matter—under the circumstances. They had departed, heedless of the order of their going.

An attempt was made to capture the devils. It failed. They had made good their escape. Whatever variety of devils they were, they are at large in Hongkong this very afternoon. The children finally were persuaded to return to their classes.

And the question that is engaging the attention of Wyndham Street is whether the children, being imbued with the holiday spirit that pervades the Colony to-day, had by any chance tried to—

But, of course, it's a hard one to answer. One never can be sure.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory at 10.30 a.m. to-day:—
Typhoon in West 138 deg. Long 2, and 110 deg. Lat W. moving West.

SPECIAL CABLES.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB.

STRIKE THREATENED.

STEWARDS ARRANGE SETTLEMENT.

[China Mail Special]

SHANGHAI, Nov. 8.

During the week-end, the Race Club boys and mafios threatened to strike owing to a rice allowance dispute. The stewards intervened to and the matter was adjusted. The autumn meeting will therefore not be interfered with.

SHANGHAI OBITUARY.

PROMINENT RESIDENT.

WIFE OF POSTAL COMMISSIONER.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 8.

The deaths are announced of Mr. Ernest Rochfort Hooper, a prominent resident, and Mrs. Smith, wife of the Deputy Chinese Postal Commissioner.

UNITED SERVICE CONCERT.

SECOND PERFORMANCE.

AN EVENING FULL OF ENJOYMENT.

The second performance at the Theatre Royal, on Saturday night, by the United Services Variety Concert Party, in aid of the Italian Convalescent Home at West Point, was as good as the first, on Friday night—and that is saying a good deal.

Some of the numbers received with special appreciation were Messrs. James and Simons, in a sketch on "How to Sell a Car," and also in a song, "Ou la la, Ou la la," Mr. A. A. East in an impersonation of Mr. George Robey, in "Worse, much worse," and "I Mean to Say"; Messrs. Anthony and Aslett, equilibrist; Mr. and Mrs. Miles in two sketches; and Mr. W. Ewington in "Where do flies go in the Winter-time." The entire performance was of high order, and there being no less than seventeen numbers, an evening very full of enjoyment was spent.

NEW U.S. CONSUL.

ARRIVAL MONDAY NEXT.

MR. W. H. GALE'S CAREER.

Mr. William Holt Gale, the new United States Consul-General for Hongkong, will arrive in the Colony by P. & O. steamer on Monday next to take up his duties.

Mr. Gale was educated at Sheffield Scientific School (Yale), and at George Washington University, where he studied law and diplomacy. He served through the Spanish-American War in the 71st New York Volunteers, and was Assistant Secretary of Porto Rico from 1902 to 1904. He was American Consul at Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic, in 1906 and 1907; Consul at Malta, 1907-10; Consul-General at Athens, 1910-14; Consul at Colon, Panama, 1914-15; Consul-General at Munich, 1915-17; and Consul-General at Copenhagen since 1917. His residence is in Washington, D.C.

A RESCUE EXPEDITION.

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES IN DANGER.

An appeal for assistance has been made by American missionaries at Ying Tak to the U.S. Consul at Canton and through the British Consul-General it has been arranged that Mr. Drummond of the A.P.C. should go to their relief. He left Sam Shui on Wednesday by the motor boat "Nam Kong." The party at Ying Tak consists of two men, four women and a child belonging to the American Baptist Mission. Ying Tak is 105 miles from Sam Shui on the North River and is in the possession of Yunnanese forces who are favourable to Kwangtung. Mr. Drummond had not returned at noon on Saturday.

PROSPECTS OF FIGHTING.
Sam Shui is full of Kwangtung troops who will probably move to Szau. A number of gunboats and a couple of airplanes are also in the vicinity.

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Our stock includes the newest styles in Plain, Pleated and Tucked Fronts of Linen or Peque.

DRESS COLLARS, TIES, SOCKS, SCARVES, PUMPS.

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PACIFIC SHIPPING.

EFFECTS OF THE JONES ACT.

STRONG CRITICISM IN AMERICA.

William Campbell writes in *Pacific Ports*:

At the instance of the United States Shipping Board, the Interstate Commerce Commission again has deferred the enforcement of Section 28 of the Jones Merchant Marine Act, this being the section that provides that preferential import and export rates shall be granted only on the freight carried to and from the United States in American bottoms. The section, which has become the subject of international controversy, is suspended until January 1, 1921.

In last month's number of *Pacific Ports*, I quoted at some length from Admiral Benson's defence of Section 28. In that defence, he pointed out that if foreign interests attempt to divert their American cargo movements from Seattle, San Francisco and other United States coast ports to the port of Vancouver, B.C., it lies within the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Shipping Board to defeat such effort by imposing the prohibitive local railroad rates within the United States on the cargo movements in question.

As to the argument of those opposed to the section that it would drive the foreign trade of the Pacific coast ports to the Atlantic and Gulf ports, he said that the Interstate Commerce Commission "is aware of the necessity for preventing the distorting of traffic on the roads of the United States," thus saying in effect that the Commerce Commission would not permit the diversion of railroad traffic in the manner indicated. The Commission, he pointed out, has the authority to establish minimum rates on any commodity moving subject to the Interstate Commerce Act.

CRITICISM BY SEATTLE PORT COMMISSION.

In the meantime, opposition to Section 28 by many American interests shows no sign of letting up. Instead, various interests on the Pacific coast are fighting the section with a persistence that shows they are sincerely afraid of its effects on the coast ports.

The Seattle Port Commission has adopted resolutions strongly opposing the section and its views have been set forth in detail in a statement issued by Dr. W. T. Christensen, one of its members.

"One illustration," says the statement, "will show how the railroads have brought export commodities overland 3,000 miles to Pacific coast ports instead of letting all such commodities go to the Atlantic coast ports for shipment to the Orient. Take iron and steel products. The rail rate from Pittsburgh to New York on iron and steel was 27 cents per hundred pounds and the ocean rate from New York to the Orient was 29 cents per hundred. This made the combined rail and water rate from Pittsburgh to the Orient via New York \$1.16 per hundred pounds.

"The ocean rate from the Pacific coast ports to the Orient was 60 cents

per hundred pounds and in order to put the Pacific coast ports on an equality with New York, the railroads adopted an export rate of 60 cents per hundred on the export freight. The result was that the shipper could ship his steel from Pittsburgh to the Orient via New York at \$1.16 per hundred and from Pittsburgh to the Orient via Seattle at \$1.20 per hundred. It will be noted that this equality of rates established by the railroads reduced the westbound rail rate to a point so low that when it was added to the ocean rate, the combined rail and water rate through the Pacific coast ports was substantially equal to the combined rail and water rate through New York.

"Suppose, however, that the railroads were not permitted to establish this low rate for exports. Then the charge for carrying steel from Pittsburgh to Seattle would be the domestic rate. This rate is \$1.37 per hundred as compared to the present export rate of 60 cents.

"Section 28 of the Jones Act prohibits railroads from charging less than the domestic rate on export traffic unless the freight is carried in American ships. If carried in American ships, the combined rail and water rate on iron and steel via Seattle would remain at \$1.20 per hundred; but if carried in foreign ships, the combined rate would total \$1.97, this being the sum of the domestic rail rate of \$1.37 and the ocean rate of 60 cents. But on the freight moving through New York and other Atlantic coast ports, the combined rate of \$1.16 would still be charged whether the cargo was carried in a foreign ship or an American ship.

"This comparison shows that Section 28 will not aid American ships, as contended by Senator Jones. It will not aid American ships but it will aid New York and other Atlantic coast ports by taking Oriental commerce away from the Pacific coast ports and delivering it to the Atlantic ports. Foreign vessels running out of the Atlantic ports will be on the same basis as American ships.

"The net result will be to increase the competition of foreign vessels with the American merchant marine on routes terminating on the Atlantic coast, while competition will be destroyed between American and foreign vessels in the routes ending on the Pacific coast."

A MORTAL BLOW AT U.S. PACIFIC PORTS.

On the premises thus set forth, Dr. Christensen in his statement argued that Section 28, if enforced, will strike a mortal blow at the Oriental commerce of the Pacific coast ports.

Dr. Christensen argued that after the foreign lines had abandoned the Pacific coast ports, the coast's Oriental trade would dwindle until the Shipping Board would find it unprofitable to operate its vessels to and from those ports. He set forth his views in a letter which he addressed to Admiral Benson.

ADMIRAL BENSON'S REPLY.

In answer Admiral Benson has addressed a letter to Dr. Christensen, declaring that Section 28 was inserted in the Jones Act at the request of the Shipping Board, that the Section was

recommended by the Board as a means of "protecting your Puget Sound ports among others in the enjoyment of an export traffic moving in American ships."

He points out that Germany, France, Japan and Spain have used the same means for assisting their shipping.

In reply to the assertion that Section 28 would drive foreign ships from the Pacific coast ports to the Atlantic ports, Admiral Benson makes the following statement in his letter: "You seem to have been unaware that during the past few years foreign carriers serving Pacific ports have constantly diverted from Pacific ports to those of the Atlantic, trans-Pacific business which is required to move through Pacific ports in the interest of a balanced rail traffic as a means of preventing the necessity for increases in rail rates particularly to the western part of the United States."

"Studies made in San Francisco, which community seems to have noted these efforts adverse to their port development, indicate that whereas in 1916 the greater volume of trans-Pacific export and import was through Pacific ports, in 1919 at least 50 per cent. of such trans-Pacific commerce had been diverted to eastern ports of the United States and that in February, 1920, two-thirds of the Oriental business was with Atlantic ports and only one-third with the ports of the Pacific. Surely section 28 of the Jones merchant marine act cannot be charged with responsibility for that diversion of business, as provisions of section 28 had not at that time even been recommended to the committee (the senate commerce committee) by the board."

In the letter Admiral Benson takes up the argument that Section 28 would drive foreign ships from the American coast ports to Vancouver, B.C. He quotes from a recent editorial of the *Sun*, one of the leading newspapers of the British Columbia city, which held that the section, if strictly enforced, would wipe out two-thirds of Vancouver's freight business. By far the greater part of the trans-Pacific business handled through Vancouver, according to the *Sun*, is destined for or originates in the United States.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

Recent advice from Washington, D.C., show that the State Department is now confronted with a formidable task in making the necessary studies of more than a score of commercial treaties that must be amended or cancelled to meet the requirement of the Jones Act. The department has entered into correspondence with foreign Governments to learn whether they are willing to agree to these changes.

The point has been made in the way of unofficial representations that by refusing to accept amendments of the treaties and compelling the State Department to cancel whole treaties, injury would be worked to American commerce by the withdrawal of the privileges which American ships enjoy in entering foreign ports. Under the treaty of 1915, the only basis for commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain, American shipping can engage in business with the Straits Settlements and other British possessions, and it is possible this privilege will lapse if the whole treaty were denounced, and that something like general commercial warfare would follow.

Admiral Benson has made formal and final announcement of the allocation of 15 of the board's new combined freight and passenger steamships to the Pacific coast, 10 of the ships being assigned to the Oriental routes while the other five will operate to and from the Hawaiian islands.

Of the 10 assigned to the Oriental routes, five will be operated by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company out of San Francisco and five by the Pacific Steamship Company, the Admiral Line, out of Seattle. All ten vessels are 535-footers, having a deadweight tonnage of 12,500 tons each, and being designed for a speed of 17 1/2 knots. Both fleets will operate to the same Oriental ports—Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Vladivostok, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila. The proposed schedules call for sailings every 17 days from each coast port.

The 535-footers are under construction in Atlantic coast yards. The first two to be completed, the "Wenatchee" and the "Keystone State," will be turned over to the Pacific Steamship Company. The "Wenatchee" is scheduled for delivery to the company in November, and the Keystone State a month later.

SHIPBUILDING.

CHINA A COMPETITOR.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.

It is not merely the U.S. and Japan who have assumed a larger place in the shipbuilding industry, says the *Journal of Commerce*. Some of the developments now recorded are of a surprising character. We have not been accustomed, for example, to look upon China as a competitor in shipbuilding. Yet it would be idle to deny that important developments are taking place in that country, and the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works at Shanghai has just built a vessel of 14,750 tons for the United States Shipping Board. The extraordinary part of the whole business is that with the American industry likely to languish for want of new orders this Shanghai yard should be building sister ships to that which has been recently launched. This yard is, as those who have had an opportunity of inspecting it are well aware, a finely-equipped establishment capable of turning out really good work. It will not perhaps surprise those who have realised the extent to which British methods dominate shipbuilding practice in many parts of the world, and particularly the Far East, to learn that the technical staff of the Shanghai yard is British, and the work which has been and is being turned out is a fine illustration of the happy cooperation of the east and west. The Shanghai yard is a commercial and not a State establishment, and has to be judged by ordinary rules. It is not subsidised in any way. The foundry, the machine shop and the erecting shops and fitting-out berths have been re-modelled within a recent period, and are quite in line with modern ideas. Nine ships ranging in length from 600 ft. to 350 ft. have been provided, and a new graving dock is being built. Those who have thoughts only of Japan in connection with shipbuilding in the Far East should take China also into account. In Europe the revival of shipbuilding in Spain should not be overlooked, and it is satisfactory to know that British firms like Thornycroft are closely identified with the progress which is being made. The Barcelona enterprise is under their control, and a number of merchant ships of small tonnage are now under construction. It is an excellent feature of the development here that much-needed ship repair facilities are being provided and British shipowners trading to Spanish ports will much appreciate what what is being done in this connection.

Partly it has its origin in the individualism of the Australian. Class distinctions there are, as there will be everywhere so long as man is human. But there a man is a man and has his man's pride, whatever his social station. So he has here, but there the difference is very marked. Realize this, and your intercourse with the Australian will be the pleasantest thing. The waiter in your hotel will be your friend, treating you with the frankest good fellowship, imparting to you at breakfast his most precious "tip" for the races of the day. The man who shaves you, or cuts your hair, or sells you a collar will be friendly at once if he sees that you want to be friendly too. Each has his opinions on social subjects, on politics, on the personalities of his town, and is perfectly willing to give you the benefit of them as soon as you let him see that you are interested in what he has to say.

In Australia exterior may seem rough at first to the man from Home; but hearts are warm and impulses are generous, and the respect that a man can win from his fellow men will be won not because he has money, or is well born, but because he is a man and knows how to treat men as men.

That I believe to be the greatness and the hope of Australia. With it goes a much greater uncertainty about the life of the individual than here. Chance is round the corner for all. Luck may come to a man overnight. Careers are wide open to talent, and to enterprise, and to determination. Nothing bars success from those who deserve to command it and have the will. It follows that the Australian is far more happy-go-lucky than we. His emotions are more on the surface. He is not ashamed to chance his luck; and if he seems to be uncommonly fond of a bet, and is ready at any moment to stake his money on fantastic wagers, that is part of the conditions of his life.

There the pedal of to-day may be the Prime Minister of to-morrow; and if so, he will not be ashamed of having been a pedlar, but will be proud of it, and his fellow men and women will share his pride in his success. This means that personality is the great gift, which all are eager to prove

HOSPITABLE AUSTRALIA.

NO PLACE FOR SNOBBERY.

A LAND OF HAPPY CHANCE.

A special correspondent of the *Times* says of the characteristics of the Australian as an individual, two things must strike the visitor to that Dominion as soon as he lands: one the really extraordinary impulse of hospitality which he will find everywhere, the other the individualism of the people.

Australia leaves a decently accredited guest in no possibility of doubt about his welcome. Go to any of the great cities, and within a day of your arrival you will find a host of friends anxious to secure the pleasure and success of your visit. The clubs open their doors to you, and when you take advantage of their hospitality you will find that numbers of people—complete strangers until you meet them—are anxious to put themselves out to be of service to you. They are at pains to find out your interests, your tastes in amusement, the nature of any subject on which you would like to be informed; and no trouble seems too great for each and all of them to take to secure the satisfaction of all your needs. It would be a pleasure to be able to express in words my gratitude to Australians for all they did for me, but it is quite impossible. All that I can say is that the hospitality of Australia is wonderful, not only because it is so lavish, for lavish hospitality is a thing which anyone who will may command—but because it is so spontaneous and so self-regarding. Many a time, when friends there were treating me with that wonderful care of theirs for anything that could possibly be useful to me or give me pleasure, I thought with a raving how coldly London too often looks on visitors from overseas. Conditions here are different within our gates much less easy than there, but when every allowance is made for that, the hospitality of Australia is still a most remarkable and enviable thing.

On board the "Huron," is Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic fleet, and his staff. It is expected that Admiral Gleaves will remain in port about ten days. On Saturday afternoon Admiral Gleaves made a visit of inspection to the other American war vessels in port, the "Helen," the "Wilkes," the "Pampanga," and the "Hart."

He will make a visit to Canton some day this week on the destroyer "Hart." The cruiser "New Orleans" will proceed to Shanghai early this week.

The "Huron" is the biggest naval vessel the port has had for a long time. She has trellis masts and four funnels. She was formerly the "South Dakota." Of 13,680 tons she was completed in 1907 at San Francisco. The cruiser "New Orleans" is 3,467 tons, completed in 1888.

Commodore Bowden-Smith went aboard the "Huron" on Saturday, but Admiral Gleaves did not land officially until yesterday at 10.30 a.m. He was met at Blake Pier by His Excellency the A.D.C. and the acting American Consul-General, the party proceeding by motor cars to Government House. The Wilkes provided a guard of honour, accompanied by their band, which played the American anthem.

To-day he will be the guest at dinner of Commodore W. Bowden-Smith, R.N. Other entertainment is being arranged for the visiting Admiral and his officers.

Thanks to the initiative of the Rev. Purcell, the R.C. Naval Chaplain, the Catholic men of the U.S. warships in port were entertained by the members of the Catholic Men's Club last evening, and a very enjoyable time was spent in singing, dancing and games. During the stay of the U.S. fleet here, all Catholic men are cordially invited to use the Club as honorary members.

that they possess; and nothing is more remarkable in Australia than the unchecked—even the carefully encouraged—development of the personality of the individual. There, far more than here, you understand what a precious possession is personality, and you are less than human if you have no moments of regret over the slaughter of personality involved by our laborious sacrifices to convention.

INDIGESTION AND BILIOUSNESS.

YOU should not eat food of any kind when bilious, but take a full dose of Chamberlain's Tablets and drink plenty of water. That will cleanse the stomach, move the bowels, and restore the system to a healthy condition. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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CHEESE

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GOUDA CHEESE	80 cents per lb.
EDAM CHEESE	" " "
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Our own make:—	
PIONIC CHEESE	30 " jar.
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U. S. NAVAL SQUADRON

ARRIVAL HERE.

ADMIRAL TO VISIT CANTON.

The armored cruiser "Huron," flagship of the United States Asiatic Fleet, accompanied by the cruiser "New Orleans," arrived in Hongkong on Saturday morning. The destroyer "Hart," arrived on Friday afternoon.

On board the "Huron" is Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic fleet, and his staff.

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A MENAGERIE AT SEA.

ELEPHANTS' ADVENTURES.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

Extracts from the diary of Mr. E. W. Harper, F.Z.S., who recently brought a large collection of animals from Calcutta to London, show that the care of a menagerie at sea is no easy task.

During the early part of the voyage the heat was terrific. The two tigers were prostrated, but were revived by a bucketful of water dashed in their faces. A pigtailed monkey, a trapeze man and two flycatchers died from heat apoplexy. On the third day at sea, the captain had a canvas shed erected on the upper bridge for the small birds, which were suffering from the absence of a breeze. During the night the elephant managed to reach a bag containing her supply of sugar for the voyage, and looted the lot.

On the fourth day the tails of six Himalayan blue magpies had to be cut, as they were wrapping them round their perches. At Madras, where most of the animals had to be shifted, the allow for the discharge of cargo, the elephant got restless because of the noise of the crane and stopped eating. Green fodder could not be secured; the iron deck became very hot, and all the animals required constant watering. Three bears suffered much from the heat, and the eyes of the elephant began to run, because, according to the native keeper, she was leaving India.

On the second day out from Colombo the sea began to be rough. Both tigers refused food, and the elephant ate very little, refused to be down, and suffered from a chilly trunk. In the evening heavy seas were shipped, and the tigers were again prostrated. During the stormy weather, which continued for three days, the cage containing a civet cat broke, the civet escaped, hid by day, and at night helped itself to some of the rarer birds before it was caught. A gibbon went down to the engine-room and burnt its foot on a hot plate, and a small snake which escaped was so badly injured during its recapture that it had to be destroyed.

On the way to Marseilles the weather became cold, and the elephant caught a chill, but recovered after the application of blankets and some big doses of quinine.

Between Marseilles and London the elephant plunged her trunk for half a yard into a pot of white paint that had been left in her way. She allowed the keeper to clean some off with an oily rag, but would not let him touch the end of her trunk. Accordingly her front legs were well oiled and she ceased that tip of her trunk by rubbing it against the oily surface. During the remainder of the voyage she behaved well, except for tearing into strips two of her blankets and the awning which sheltered her.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Butler's Service to the China Mail.)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LONDON, November 8th.
The Empire Delegation met in the House of Commons today to consider the arrangements for attendance at the assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva on November 15th. Mr. Lloyd George presided and members of the Cabinet and the Dominions' representatives attended.

LORD HARDINGE.

PARIS, November 8th.
A Havas message says: "The papers express satisfaction at the appointment of Lord Hardinge whose sympathy with France is well known as Ambassador in Paris."

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(By courtesy "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

PREMIER OUTLINES PLANS.

PEKING, November 8th.
For the first time in the history of the Chinese, the Premier today announced an interview to Chinese and foreign journalists to whom he outlined the Government's plans for the reorganization of the country.
Mr. Chu Yang-sheng, president of the House of the Presidential mandate declaring the unification of the North and South as its primary duty, the Premier's announcement was a powerful statement. The Government was compelled to accept the position created by the resignation of the Canton Military Administration. The Government proposed to appoint a Commission to draw a list of recommendations for a new Parliament which would be elected without corruption and this list would be presented to the National Assembly. The Government would be continued, and the National Assembly would be reorganized. A foreign loan would not be accepted if the conditions infringed China's sovereignty or involved political considerations.

MOTOR RELIABILITY TRIAL.

PEKING, November 7th.
The Overland Four automobile, driven by a British subject Major Patteson, yesterday afternoon completed a 4-hour run on a 27 miles course from the Peking City Wall round the Western Hills. British judges and timekeepers supervised the performance of the American car which exceeded all anticipations in respect of speed and petrol consumption over the most difficult course.

JUTLAND SECRETS.

LORD JELlicoe's ATTITUDE.

PUBLICATION DELAYED.

The *Western Morning News* says that the delay which has occurred in the publication of the report on the battles of Jutland, compiled by the committee under Capt. J. E. T. Harper, has been in no way due to any action of Viscount Jellicoe.

On that officer's return from his visit to the Dominions, the *Journal* says, he examined the report, and immediately expressed his consent to its publication in the form in which it was prepared by the committee after the most thorough examination of all the material. It is stated that other influences opposed this course, suggesting certain alterations. In these circumstances a deadlock arose since the First Lord of the Admiralty had given an assurance to the House of Commons that the report should be published as it left the committee.

It is reported further by the *Western Morning News* that before leaving for New Zealand, where he is taking up the position of Governor-General, Lord Jellicoe reiterated his approval of the report being issued without amendment, either as to its contents and implications or in the charts which accompanied it. In other words, he stated himself in favour of the fullest publicity being given to the narrative as prepared by the committee.

MURDER MYSTERY.

GRUESOME DISCOVERY.

BODY IN WALLED-IN ROOM.

All the Pacific coast is talking of the most weird murder mystery in the history of Los Angeles, California.

Four months ago Mr. Jacob Charles Denton, 40, a wealthy retired man disappeared from his beautiful home there, which some time since was let to a tenant.

Recently the private detective who has been searching for Mr. Denton since his disappearance came upon a large pile of earth in the basement of the house. This he had cleared, only to lay bare a brick-lined room without a door which showed all signs of having been recently built.

The walls were knocked in, and Mr. Denton's body was found wrapped in a blanket and covered with earth.

FUTURE OF THE FILM.

BRITISH DEVELOPMENT.

THE THEATRE IN DANGER?

Millions of pounds are being invested in England in the development of the moving-picture business. Strong financial companies have been formed to produce films, and other companies are buying up picture theatres and erecting new ones. During the war the film business in England made little or no progress, and American producers were able to strengthen the great hold they had previously obtained on the picture theatres in England. Nine-tenths of the films exhibited at English picture palaces have been produced in America, and most of them have been entirely American in subject and setting. Through the system of block-booking introduced by the Americans, the English picture palaces became "tied" to American producers, and the competition of English films was reduced to a negligible amount. But the English public have grown tired of American films dealing with American subjects and American settings, and this has created a favourable opportunity for the development of film production in England. Strong financial syndicates, each controlling a chain of cinema theatres throughout England, have given English film producing companies the opportunity of competing with the Americans on even terms.

The American producers are responding to the threat created by the introduction of millions of pounds into the film business in England. Several of the big American producers have established studios in England for the manufacture of films which will appeal to the English public. They have engaged leading English actors and actresses to act for them; they are spending a great deal of money in filming popular English novels; they are endeavouring to persuade leading English authors to write for them. The moving picture public is far greater numerically than the public normally reached by authors and actors through books and plays, because the moving picture appeals to the public of all civilised countries. A good film has an international appeal; and it is the ambition of the film producing companies to create international syndicates which will enable them to circulate their films among the picture palaces throughout the world.

In the United States alone there are 18,000 cinema theatres. With such a big home market, American producers are able to spend enormous sums in producing films, and yet make a substantial profit. It is stated by an American expert that a good film may bring the producers a revenue of £500,000. This explains why American producers are not afraid to lay out £100,000 to £200,000 on the production of a high class film, and why salaries running into scores of thousands of pounds are paid to cinema stars. It is stated that Miss Doris Keane, who went to America to act before the screen her part in the play *Romance*, who ran for several years at a London theatre, was paid £30,000.

From the business point of view the cinema is only in its infancy. From the artistic point of view the same can be said. So far the appeal of the film has been mainly to young people, and to men and women of simple, uncultured tastes. Crude humour, crude melodrama, crude pathos and sickly sentiment have been its mainstays up to the present, because for business reasons it has preferred to direct its appeal to the masses rather than to the educated classes. But in its spectacular presentation of great historical dramas it has sometimes reached a splendour and dignity which reveal that it has serious claims to be ranked as an art. But the success of the film business has been so rapid that many of those connected with it are losing their sense of proportion. They are confidently predicting that in a few years the film will extinguish the theatre as an obsolete form of artistic entertainment, and that the novelist will devote his talents exclusively to writing scenarios for the screen, and will abandon writing books, because the book-reading public is limited.

RARE TAPESTRY.

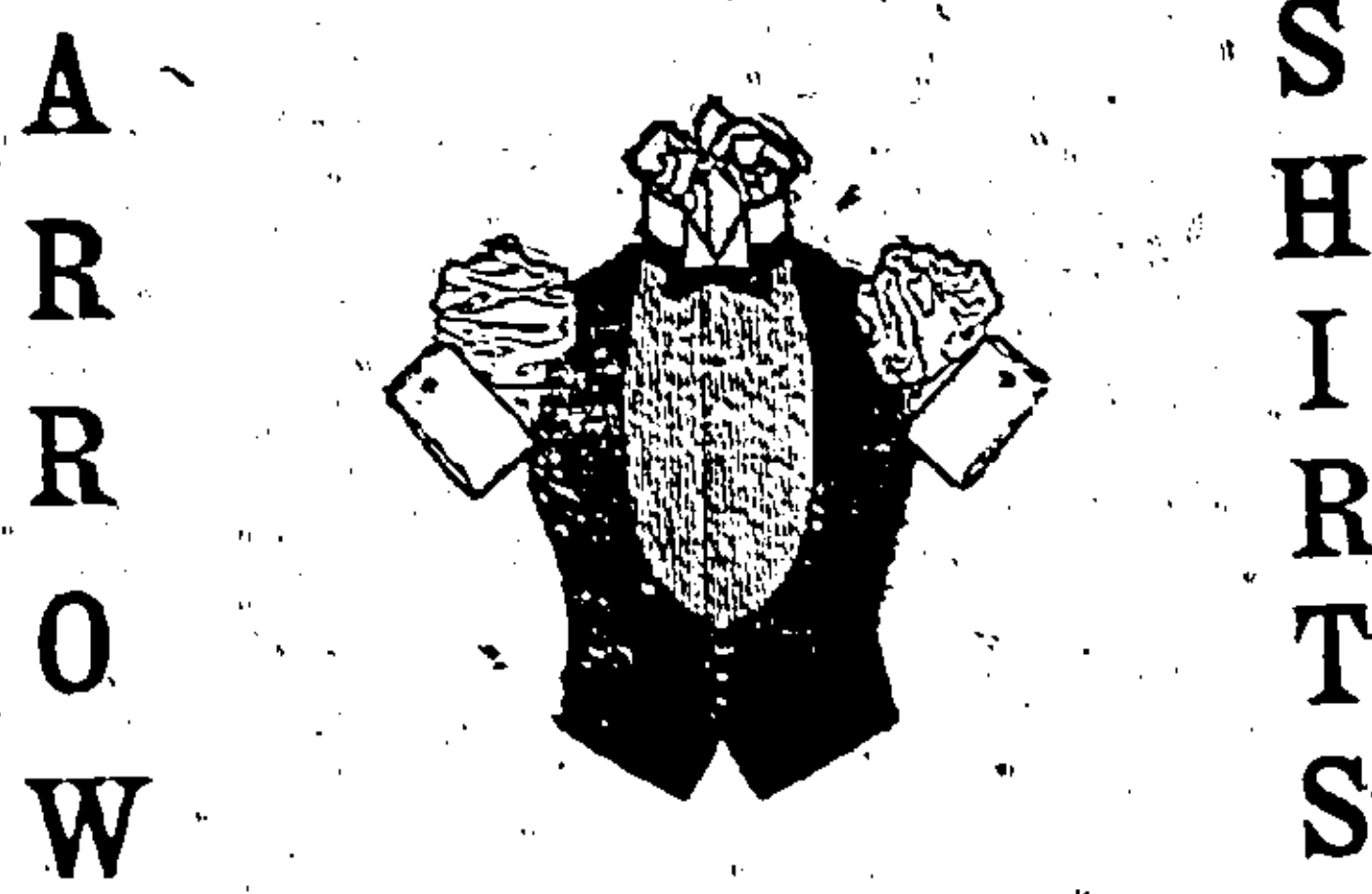
SOLD FOR £18.

YOUNG ASSISTANT'S ERROR.

A connoisseur passing the shop of a dealer in antiques at Dijon noticed a real Aubusson tapestry panel hanging up inside, and inquired the price. A young assistant, who attended to him in the absence of his employer, noticed that a label on the tapestry was numbered 450, and offered it to the expert for that number of francs (nominally £18). The amazed and delighted customer paid the money, and departed with the tapestry.

When the shopkeeper returned and learned of the transaction he was horrified. The panel was one of the finest of its kind, worth several hundred pounds.

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5 1/2 oz. 60 cents per tin.

Send P.C. to NESTLE'S P.O. Box 351 for "CREAM CONFECTIONS" Book of Recipes.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

XMAS LETTER MAIL.

The Letter Mail to be dispatched per "Kintaro Maru" on the 18th inst., is expected to reach London on December 15th.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

The General Post Office will be open on Monday, the 8th November, from 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. only. There will be one delivery of Ordinary and Registered Correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes. The Money Order Office will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. and from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. The District Post Offices will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. and from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. with the exception of Kowloon Office, which will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. only and Shantung Wan Office which will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. and from 5.30 p.m. to 8 p.m. There will be one delivery from District Offices at noon.

INWARD MAILS.

From FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12.
Japan and Shanghai Kitano Maru

OUTWARD MAILS.

For TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9.
Pheumphen 9 a.m.
Kaifong 9 a.m.
Chinshu 9 a.m.
Seiyu Maru
Hainan and Haiphong 10 a.m.
Swatow and Bangkok 10 a.m.
Japan via Moji, Honshu & San Francisco 10 a.m.
Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via 10 a.m.
Kagasaki & YOKOHAMA, B.C. 10 a.m.
Shanghai North China Japan via Kobe 10 a.m.
Canada U.S.A. Central and South America 10 a.m.
EUROPE via VANCOUVER, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow 11 a.m.
Amoy, Shanghai and North China 3 p.m.
Shanghai and North China 5 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10.
Liangchow 9 a.m.
Loikang 9 a.m.
Swatow and Bangkok 9 a.m.
Hainan and Haiphong 9 a.m.
Haiphong, Saigon, Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via 9 a.m.
Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSHELLS, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Shanghai and North China 5 p.m.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11.
Shanghai and North China 9 a.m.
Philippine Islands 9 a.m.
Tientsin 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow 11 a.m.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via 11 a.m.
Dharmasbadi, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSHELLS, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Sundara 11 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, and Ceylon 1 p.m.
Shanghai and North China 3 p.m.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow 11 a.m.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

(Continued from page 7.)

AMERICAN PORTS.

VANCOUVER.
Nov. 9.—C.P.O.S. Empress of Japan.
10.—C.S.R. Hawaii Maru.
11.—D.L. Toyokuni Maru.
12.—C.P.O.S. Empress of Asia.
13.—C.S.R. Africa Maru.
14.—C.P.O.S. Empress of Russia.
15.—C.P.O.S. Montevideo.
16.—C.P.O.S. Empress of Asia.
17.—C.P.O.S. Empress of Japan.
18.—C.P.O.S. Empress of Russia.
19.—C.P.O.S. Empress of Asia.
20.—C.P.O.S. Empress of Japan.
21.—C.P.O.S. Empress of Russia.
22.—C.P.O.S. Empress of Asia.
23.—C.P.O.S. Empress of Russia.

VICTORIA.

Nov. 9.—O.S.K. Hawaii Maru.
10.—N.Y.K. Toyokuni Maru.
11.—D.L. Toyokuni Maru.
12.—C.S.R. Africa Maru.
13.—N.Y.K. Fushimi Maru.
14.—N.Y.K. Katori Maru.
15.—N.Y.K. Katori Maru.

SEATTLE.

Nov. 9.—O.S.K. Hawaii Maru.
10.—N.Y.K. Toyokuni Maru.
11.—D.L. Toyokuni Maru.
12.—C.S.R. Africa Maru.
13.—N.Y.K. Fushimi Maru.
14.—N.Y.K. Katori Maru.
15.—N.Y.K. Katori Maru.
16.—N.Y.K. Katori Maru.
17.—N.Y.K. Katori Maru.
18.—N.Y.K. Katori Maru.
19.—N.Y.K. Katori Maru.
20.—N.Y.K. Katori Maru.
21.—N.Y.K. Katori Maru.
22.—N.Y.K. Katori Maru.
23.—N.Y.K. Katori Maru.

TACOMA.

Nov. 9.—O.S.K. Hawaii Maru.
10.—N.Y.K. Toyokuni Maru.
11.—D.L. Toyokuni Maru.
12.—C.S.R. Africa Maru.
13.—N.Y.K. Fushimi Maru.
14.—N.Y.K. Katori Maru.
15.—N.Y.K. Katori Maru.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Nov. 15.—D.L. West Cadron.
16.—N.Y.K. Shinyo Maru.
17.—C.S.R. Colorado Springs.
18.—D.L. Persia Maru.
19.—C.S.R. Persia Maru.
20.—N.Y.K. Korea Maru.
21.—N.Y.K. Siberia Maru.
22.—C.M.S. Nanking.

LOS ANGELES.

Nov. 11.—L.A.P.N. Vinita.
Dec. 11.—L.A.P.N. West Hita.

PORTLAND.

Nov. 10.—A.L. Pawlet.
20.—A.L. Coaxet.

VALPARAISO.

Via JAPAN, HONGKONG, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BATAVIA, CALTA, ARICA & IQUIQUE.
Nov. 8.—T.K.K. Seiyu Maru.
Dec. 8.—T.K.K. Tokoku Maru.
Jan. 10.—T.K.K. Kyo Maru.

NEW YORK.

(Via PANAMA).
Nov. 11.—D.L. Harold Dellar.
12.—D.L. Eldora.
13.—O.S.K. Haguro Maru.
14.—A.L. City of Joliet.
(Via Suez).
Nov. 9.—B.F. Tyndus.
10.—N.Y.K. Toyokuni Maru.
11.—D. & Co. Munster Castle.
12.—A. & O. Montrose.
13.—D.L. M.S. Dellar.
14.—B.F. City of Agre.
15.—B.F. Borneo.
16.—B.F. Laomedon.

DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN.

(Via BUEENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS AND MARITIMUS).
Dec. 9.—O.S.K. Tacoma Maru.

BOSTON.

Dec. 3.—B.F. City of Agre.
20.—B.F. Borneo.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

BRINDISI, VENICE, & TRIESTE.
Dec. 12.—L.T. (D. & Co.) Persia.

GENOA.

Nov. 22.—B.F. Antiochus.
Dec. 20.—B.F. Democritus.

MARSEILLES.

Nov. 10.—M.M. Portos.
27.—M.M. Cordillere.
Dec. 23.—B.F. Alcinoos.

LONDON.

Nov. 12.—S.Y.K. Kitano Maru.
13.—P. & O. Svarra.
14.—B.F. Atreus.
15.—B.F. Elpenor.
16.—G.L. Gienahae.
17.—P. & O. Nallora.
18.—N.Y.K. Rikimonten.
19.—N.Y.K. Inaba Maru.
20.—N.Y.K. Lima Maru.
21.—N.Y.K. Theama.
22.—B.F. & O. Bonaki.
23.—N.Y.K. Kaze Maru.
24.—B.F. Agapenor.
25.—G.L. Gienahae.
26.—B.F. & O. Devanah.
27.—B.F. Alcinoos.
28.—B.F. & O. Sicilia.
29.—B.F. Rhemus.
30.—B.F. Machaon.
31.—B.F. Oania.
Jan. 4.—B.F. Rhemus.
Feb. 4.—P. & O. Delia.
19.—P. & O. Khiva.

HAMBURG.

Nov. 22.—J.C.J.L. Kangas.
18.—B.F. Atreus.
23.—N.Y.K. Lima Maru.
Dec. 14.—B.F. Agapenor.
20.—J.C.J.L. Alcibia.
21.—B.F. Pyrrhus.
Jan. 3.—B.F. Machaon.
21.—J.C.J.L. Borneo.
22.—B.F. Oania.

EARLY COLDS.

BE careful of the colds you take at this time of the year. They are particularly dangerous. A neglected cold may mean a winter-long cold. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at once. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE CORONET

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HAROLD LLOYD in

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TO-NIGHT!

at 5.15 & 9.15

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— IN —

"THE RISE OF JENNIE CUSHING"

in 6 parts.

SUICIDE EMOTIONS.

THREE ATTEMPTS.

IMPRESSIONS PENNED.

After taking a heavy dose of what he believed was cyanide of potassium, Mr. Edward Finley, an actor and cinema producer, sat down at a desk in his room in an hotel here and penned his impressions of deliberate suicide.

It was his second attempt to take his own life. He is minus a hand as the result of slashing his wrist two years ago in Central Park.

This was Mr. Finley's first note: "I've already taken what the chemist said was cyanide. I bought it on pretence of poisoning a dog. At the time I wrote it is 10 minutes after taking the supposed fatal dose. I feel very much alive, and have had no bad effects."

Mr. Finley's idea that the chemist had duped him grew with the passing minutes, so he wrote:

"I've some strychnine which I am going to try next. I hope this takes my life, I'll wait till 5 a.m. before I take it."

Forty minutes more convinced Mr. Finley that the chemist had seen through his excuse that he wanted the cyanide to poison a dog, so he took the strychnine, enough, said the doctor afterwards, to kill an elephant. His farewell note must have been written in throes of agony, and is scarcely legible. It ran:

"I've just taken a quantity, but do not know how much, of strychnine. My doctor said that it is enough to kill several dogs. The acid did not work. I'm suffering no pains of conscience, and don't believe I have such a thing. I hope this is the good-bye."

It was indeed, and when the police were called in to force Mr. Finley's door, they found his contorted body lying near the table on which were a pile of pawn tickets and bills, and also the notes I have quoted. What the chemist had sold him was bicarbonate of soda.

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AT WEDDINGS.

"GIGGLING FOOLS."

ANGRY MINISTER.

Discussing Christianity and marriage at the Congregational Union Assembly at Southampton, the Rev. George Shillito, of Oldham, said: "We must not blind ourselves to the sensualism which is everywhere. No class and no community can prove exemption. Unchastity has ceased to disturb the consciences of multitudes who in all other matters are straight-forward and honourable."

"The worst danger of all, probably, is the ignorance, levity, and frivolity with which men and women enter into marriage. The giggling and cackling of middle-aged fools at wedding feasts is a symbol of what many undertake by the sacrament of marriage."

A woman delegate asked: "Is there any minister here who would choose a young man or woman who attends theatres as a Sunday school teacher?" The reply was a chorus of "Yes."

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